VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY
VIRGINIA
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
* *
CLASS QL 309
BOOK P4
1791

Hopetoun.

GENERA
OF
BIRDS.

LONDON.
Printed for B. WHITE
MDCCLXXXI.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS trifle was written in the year 1772, and preſented to Doctor ROBERT RAMSAY, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in *Edinburgh*, for the uſe of the claſs over which he preſided. He printed one impreſſion in the following year; and then reſigned to me the copy.

DEATH deprived the community of a worthy member, in the loſs of my friend, on *December* 15th, 1778. I ſuffer the Dedication to remain in this edition, as a ſmall monument to his memory; and of the eſteem in which I held a gentleman, ever active in all good offices to

DOWNING,
Dec. 20th, 1780.

THOMAS PENNANT.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/generaofbirds00penn

TO

ROBERT RAMSAY, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

AND

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

DEAR SIR,

I THINK myſelf happy in having an opportunity of giving you this mark of the ſenſe I have of your ſteady friendſhip, from its origin, in 1769, to the preſent moment. From the beginning, it has proved a regular ſeries of good offices: You never conſidered me with the jealouſy of a Rival courting the ſame Miſtreſs; but, with uncommon generoſity, promoted all my purſuits after DAME NATURE, whether ſhe retired to the depths of the *Highland* Glens, or lurked amidſt the intricate groups of the ſtormy *Hebrides*. If, in my late expedition, ſhe has granted me any favors (for ſhe proved rather coy) ſhe humbled me by ſaying, that I was indebted to you for them. So that I find myſelf bound to make public acknowlegements of advantages acquired by means of the clue you gave of arriving at the few I have obtained.

NOT-

DEDICATION.

NOTWITHSTANDING I own your power with the Lady on your ſide of the *Tweed*, yet I never can be induced to omit any opportunity of recommending myſelf to her good graces, and, with you, muſt ever remain a warm admirer of her univerſal charms. But the following *analyſis* of one which captivates me moſt, is now offered to you, with the hopes of meeting with your approbation, and that of the ſeveral votaries who depend on you for a more intimate acquaintance with her various beauties. Long may you enjoy health, and every happineſs, to perform ſo agreeable a taſk: May you be ſucceſsful in extending her empire: Good fortune attend you in each of her haunts, whether ſhe affects the air, the woods, or the fields; whether, like an *Oread*, ſhe treads *jocund on the miſty mountain's top*; or a *Naiad*, ſporting in your rapid ſtreams. Again, ſucceſs attend you every where; and may none but BIRDS of good omen flutter round you.

Sis licet felix ubicunque mavis,
Et memor noſtri, mihi care, vivas:
Teque nec lævus vetet ire PICUS,
Nec vaga CORNIX.

DOWNING,
JAN. 1, 1773.

THOMAS PENNANT.

PREFACE.

ORNITHOLOGY is a ſcience which treats of Birds; deſcribes their form, external and internal; and teaches their œconomy and their uſes.

A BIRD is an animal covered with feathers; furniſhed with a bill; having two wings, and only two legs; with the faculty, except in very few inſtances, of removing itſelf from place to place through the air.

External Parts of BIRDS.

A BIRD may be divided into HEAD, BODY, and LIMBS.

HEAD,

Roſtrum, or bill, is a hard horny ſubſtance, conſiſting of an upper and under part, extending from the head, and anſwering to the mandibles in quadrupeds. Its edges generally plain and ſharp, like the edge of a knife, *cultrated* *, as the bills of CROWS; but ſometimes *ſerrated*, as in the TOUCAN; or *jagged*, as in the GAN- BILL.

* This and other terms are explained by figures in the BRITISH ZOOLOGY, vol. 1. tab. xv. A few terms are explained from the figure on the title.

NET and ſome HERONS; or *pectinated*, as in the DUCK; or *denticulated*, as in the MERGANSERS; but always deſtitute of real teeth immerſed in ſockets.

THE baſe in FALCONS is covered with a naked ſkin or CERE (CERA;) in ſome birds with a carneous appendage, as the TURKEY; or a callous, as the CURASSO.

IN birds of prey, the bill is hooked at the end, and fit for tearing: in CROWS, ſtrait and ſtrong, for picking: in water-fowl, either long and pointed, for ſtriking; or ſlender and blunt, for ſearching in the mire; or flat and broad, for gobbling. Its other uſes are for building neſts; feeding the young; climbing, as in PARROTS; or, laſtly, as an inſtrument of defence, or offence.

NOSTRILS. *(Nares)* the nice inſtruments of diſcerning their food, are placed either in the middle of the upper mandible, or near the baſe, or at the baſe, as in PARROTS; or behind the baſe, as in TOUCANS and HORNBILLS: but ſome birds, as the GANNET, are deſtitute of noſtrils. The noſtrils are generally naked, but ſometimes covered with briſtles reflected over them, as in CROWS; or hid in the feathers, as in PARROTS, &c.

PARTS OF THE HEAD. THE forepart of the head is called the FRONT *(Capiſtrum;)* the ſummit *(vertex)* or the crown: the hind part, with the next joint of the neck *(nucha)* the nape: the ſpace between the bill and the eyes, which in HERONS, GREBES, &c. is naked *(lora)* the ſtraps: the ſpace beneath the eyes *(genae)* the cheeks.

ORBITS. *(Orbitae)* the eye-lids; in ſome birds naked, in others covered with ſhort ſoft feathers.

BIRDS have no eye-brows; but the GROUS kind have in lieu a ſcarlet naked ſkin above, which are called *ſupercilia*; the ſame word

word is alſo applied to any line of a different color that paſſes from the bill over the eyes.

EARS. BIRDS are deſtitute of *auricles*, or external ears, having an orifice for admiſſion of ſound, open in all, but OWLS, whoſe ears are furniſhed with valves.

CHIN. THE chin, the ſpace between the parts of the lower mandible and the neck, is generally covered with feathers; but in the COCK, and ſome others, have carneous appendages, called WATTLES *(Palearia;)* in others, is naked, and furniſhed with a POUCH, capable of great dilatation *(Sacculus)* as in the PELICAN and CORVORANTS.

NECK. *(Collum)* the part that connects the head to the body, is longer in birds than any other animals; and longer in ſuch as have long legs than thoſe that have ſhort, either for gathering up their meat from the ground, or ſtriking their prey in the water, except in web-footed fowl, which are, by reverſing their bodies, deſtined to ſearch for food at the bottom of waters, as SWANS, and the like. Birds, eſpecially thoſe that have a long neck, have the power of retracting, bending, or ſtretching it out, in order to change their center of gravity from their legs to their wings.

B O D Y.

BACK. CONSISTS of the BACK *(Dorſum)* which is flat, ſtrait, and inclines, terminated by the

RUMP. *(Uropygium)* furniſhed with two glands, ſecreting a fattiſh liquor from an orifice with which each is furniſhed: and which the birds expreſs with their bills, to oil or anoint the diſcompoſed parts of their feathers. Theſe glands are particularly large in moſt web-footed water-fowl; but in the GREBES, which want tails, they are ſmaller.

BREAST. *(Pectus)* is ridged and very muſcular, defended by a forked bone *(clavicula)* the MERRY THOUGHT.

THE ſhort-winged birds, ſuch as GROUS, &c. have their breaſts moſt fleſhy or muſcular; as they require greater powers in flying than the long-winged birds, ſuch as GULLS, HERONS, which are ſpecifically lighter, and have greater extent of ſail.

BELLY. *(Abdomen)* is covered with a ſtrong ſkin, and contains the entrails.

VENT. THE VENT, or vent-feathers *(Criſſum)* which lies between the thighs and the tail. The ANUS lies hid in thoſe feathers.

LIMBS.

WINGS. WINGS *(Alae)* adapted for flight in all birds, except the DODO, OSTRICHES, great AUK, and the PINGUINS, whoſe wings are too ſhort for the uſe of flying; but in the DODO and OSTRICH, when extended, ſerve to accelerate their motion in running; and in the PINGUINS perform the office of fins, in ſwimming or diving.

BASTARD WING. THE wings have near their end an appendage covered with four or five feathers, called the BASTARD WING *(ala notha)* and *alula ſpuria*.

LESSER COVERTS. THE leſſer coverts *(tectrices)* are the feathers which lie on the bones of the wings.

GREATER COVERTS. THE greater coverts are thoſe which lie beneath the former, and cover the quil-feathers and the ſecondaries.

QUIL-FEATHERS. THE *Quil-feathers (primores)* ſpring from the firſt bones *(digiti* and *metacarpi)* of the wings, and are ten in number.

QUIL-feathers are broader on their inner than exterior ſides.

SECONDARIES. THE SECONDARIES *(ſecondariæ)* are thoſe that riſe from the ſecond

cond part *(cubitus)* and are about eighteen in number, are equally broad on both ſides. The primary and ſecondary wing-feathers are called REMIGES.

A TUFT of feathers placed beyond the ſecondaries, near the junction of the wings with the body. This, in water-fowl, is generally longer than the ſecondaries, and cuneiform. TERTIALS.

THE SCAPULARS are a tuft of long feathers ariſing near the junction of the wings *(brachia)* with the body, and lie along the ſides of the back, but may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed, and raiſed with one's finger. SCAPULARS.

THE INNER COVERTS are thoſe that clothe the under ſide of the wing. INNER COVERTS.

THE SUBAXILLARY are peculiar to the greater PARADISE. SUBAXILLARY FEATHERS.

THE wings of ſome birds are inſtruments of offence; the ANHIMA of *Marcgrave* has two ſtrong ſpines in the front of each wing, a ſpecies of Plover, EDW. tab. 47. and 280. has a ſingle one on each; the whole tribe of JACANA, and the GAMBO, or ſpur-winged Gooſe of Mr. *Willughby*, the ſame.

THE TAIL is the director, or rudder, of birds in their flight; they riſe, ſink, or turn by its means; for, when the head points one way, the tail inclines to the other ſide: it is, beſides, an *equilibrium* or counterpoiſe to the other parts; the uſe is very evident in the KITE and SWALLOWS. TAIL.

THE TAIL conſiſts of ſtrong feathers *(rectrices)* ten in number, as in the WOODPECKERS, &c. twelve in the HAWK tribe, and many others: the GALLINACEOUS, the MERGANSERS, and DUCK kind, of more.

It is either even at the end, as in moſt birds, or forked, as in Swallows, &c. or cuneated, as in Magpies, &c. or rounded, as in the Purple Jackdaw of *Cateſby*. The Grebe is deſtitute of a tail, the rump being covered with down; and that of the Caſſowary with the feathers of the back.

Immediately over the tail, are certain feathers that ſpring from the lower part of the back, and are called the coverts of the tail *(uropygium.)*

Thighs. *(Femora)* are covered entirely with feathers in all land-birds, except the Buſtards and the Oſtriches; the lower part of thoſe of all waders, or cloven-footed water-fowl, are naked; that of all webbed-footed fowl the ſame, but in a leſs degree; in rapacious birds, are very muſcular.

Legs. *(Crura)* Thoſe of rapacious fowls very ſtrong, furniſhed with large tendons, and fitted for tearing, and a firm gripe. The legs of ſome of this genus are covered with feathers down to the toes, ſuch as the *Golden Eagle*, others to the very nails; but thoſe of moſt other birds are covered with ſcales, or with a ſkin divided into ſegments, or continuous. In ſome of the Pies, and in all the Passerine tribe, the ſkin is thin and membranous; in thoſe of web-footed water-fowl, ſtrong.

The legs of moſt birds are placed near the center of gravity: In land-birds, or in Waders that want the back toe, exactly ſo; for they want that appendage to keep them erect. Auks, Grebes, Divers, and Penguins, have their legs placed quite behind, ſo are neceſſitated to ſit erect: Their pace is aukward and difficult, walking like men in fetters; hence *Linnæus* ſtyles their feet *pedes compedes*.

THE legs of all cloven-footed water-fowl are long, as they muſt wade in ſearch of food: Of the palmated, ſhort, except thoſe of the FLAMINGO, the AVOSET, and the COURIER.

FEET. *(Pedes)* All land-birds that perch have a large back toe: Moſt of them have three toes forward, and one backward. WOODPECKERS, PARROTS, and other birds that climb much, have two forward, two backward; but PARROTS have the power of bringing one of their hind toes forward while they are feeding themſelves. OWLS have alſo the power of turning one of their fore toes backward. All the toes of the SWIFT turn forwards, which is peculiar among land-birds: The TRIDACTYLOUS WOODPECKER is alſo anomalous, having only two toes forward, one backward: The OSTRICH is another, having but two toes.

TOES. *(Digiti)* THE toes of all WADERS are divided; but, between the exterior and middle toe, is generally a ſmall web, reaching as far as the firſt joint.

THE SPOONBILL; and a SANDPIPER I received from *N. America*, have webs that reach half way up each toe, or are *ſemi-palmated.*

THE toes of birds that ſwim are either plain, as in the ſingle inſtance of the common water HEN or GALLINULE; or pinnated, as in the COOTS and GREBES; or entirely webbed or palmated, as in all other ſwimmers.

ALL the PLOVER tribe, or CHARADRII, want the back toe. In the ſwimmers, the ſame want prevales among the ALBATROSSES and AUKS. No water-fowl perch, except certain HERONS; the CORVORANT; and the SHAG.

CLAWS. *(Ungues)* Rapacious birds have very ſtrong, hooked, and ſharp

ſharp claws, VULTURES excepted. Thoſe of all land-birds that rooſt on trees have alſo hooked claws, to enable them to perch in ſafety while aſleep.

THE GALLINACEOUS tribe have broad concave claws for ſcraping up the ground.

GREBES have flat nails like the human.

AMONG water-fowl only the SKUA, *Br. Zool.* II. *No.* 243. and the BLACK TOED GULL, *Br. Zool.* II. *No.* 244. have ſtrong hooked or *aquiline* claws. All land-birds perch on trees, except the STRUTHIOUS and ſome of the GALLINACEOUS tribe. PARROTS climb; WOODPECKERS creep up the bodies and boughs of trees; SWALLOWS cling.

ALL water-fowl reſt on the ground, except certain HERONS, and one ſpecies of IBIS, the SPOONBILL, one or two ſpecies of DUCKS, and of CORVORANTS.

FEATHERS.

FEATHERS are deſigned for two uſes, as coverings from the inclemency of the weather, and inſtruments of motion through the air. They are placed in ſuch a manner as to fall over one another, *tegulatim*, ſo as to permit the wet to run off, and to exclude the cold; and thoſe on the body are placed in a quincuncial form, moſt apparent in the thick-ſkinned water-fowl, particularly in the DIVERS.

SHAFTS. THE parts of a feather are, the SHAFTS, corneous, ſtrong, light, rounded, and hollow at the lower part; at the upper, convex above, concave beneath, and chiefly compoſed of a pith.

ON

On each ſide the SHAFTS, are the

VANES, broad on one ſide, narrow on the other: Each vane conſiſts of a multitude of thin *laminæ* *, ſtiff, and of the nature of a ſplit quil. Theſe *laminæ* are cloſely braced together by the elegant contrivance of a multitude of ſmall briſtles; thoſe on one ſide hooked, the other ſtrait, which lock into each other, and keep the vanes ſmooth, compact, and ſtrong. VANES.

THE vanes near the bottom of the ſhafts are ſoft, unconnected, and downy.

FEATHERS are of three kinds; ſuch as compoſe the inſtruments of flight; as the PEN-FEATHERS; or thoſe which form the wings and tail, and have a large ſhaft. The vanes of the exterior ſide bending downward, of the interior upwards, lying cloſe on each other, ſo that, when ſpread, not a feather miſſes its impulſe on the air †. The component parts of theſe feathers are deſcribed before. PEN-FEATHERS.

THE feathers that cover the body, which may be properly called the PLUMAGE, have little ſhaft, and much vane, and never are exerted or relaxed, unleſs in anger, fright, or illneſs. PLUMAGE.

THE DOWN, *Plumæ*, which is diſperſed over the whole body amidſt the plumage, is ſhort, ſoft, unconnected, conſiſts of lanuginous vanes, and is intended for excluding that air or water which may penetrate or eſcape through the former. This is particularly apparent in aquatic birds, and remarkably ſo in the ANSERINE tribe. There are exceptions to the forms of feathers. The vanes of the ſubaxillary feathers of the PARADISE are unconnected, and the *laminæ* diſtant, looking like herring-bone. DOWN.

* *Derham*'s phyſic. theol. 336. tab. f. 18, 19. † *Derham*.

Thoſe of the tail of the OSTRICH, and head of a ſpecies of CURASSO, curled. Thoſe of the CASSOWARY conſiſt of two ſhafts, ariſing from a common ſtem at the bottom. As do, at the approach of winter (after moulting) thoſe of the PTARMIGANS of *Arctic* countries. The feathers of the PINGUINS, particularly thoſe of the wings, conſiſting chiefly of thin flat ſhafts, and more reſemble ſcales than feathers; thoſe of the tail, like ſplit whale-bone.

FLIGHT.

THE flight of birds is various; for, had all the ſame, none could elude that of rapacious birds. Thoſe which are much on wing, or flit from place to place, often owe their preſervation to that cauſe: Thoſe in the water to diving.

RAPACIOUS. KITES, and many of the FALCON tribe, glide ſmoothly through the air, with ſcarce any apparent motion of the wings.

PIES. MOST of the order of PIES fly quick, with a frequent repetition of the motion of the wings. The PARADISE floats on the air. WOODPECKERS fly aukwardly, and by jerks, and have a propenſity to ſink in their progreſs.

GALLINACEOUS. THE GALLINACEOUS tribe, in general, fly very ſtrong and ſwiftly; but their courſe is ſeldom long, by reaſon of the weight of their bodies.

COLUMBINE. THE COLUMBINE race is of ſingular ſwiftneſs; witneſs the flight of the *Meſſenger* Pigeon.

PASSERINE. THE PASSERINE fly with a quick repetition of ſtrokes; their flight, except in migration, is ſeldom diſtant.

AMONG

AMONG them, the SWALLOW tribe is remarkably agile, their evolutions ſudden, and their continuance on wing long.

NATURE hath denied flight to the STRUTHIOUS; but ſtill, in running, their ſhort wings are of uſe, when erect, to collect the wind, and, like ſails, to accelerate their motion. STRUTHIOUS.

MANY of the greater CLOVEN-FOOTED Water-fowl, or WADERS, have a ſlow and flagging flight; but moſt of the leſſer fly ſwiftly, and moſt of them with extended legs, to compenſate the ſhortneſs of their tails. RAILS and GALLINULES, fly with their legs hanging down. WADERS.

COOTS and GREBES, with difficulty are forced from the water; but when they riſe, fly ſwiftly. GREBES, and alſo DIVERS, fly with their hind parts downwards, by reaſon of the forwardneſs of their wings. PINNATED FEET.

WEB-FOOTED fowl are various in their flight; ſeveral have a ſailing or flagging wing, ſuch as GULLS. PINGUINS, and a ſingle AUK, are denied the power of flight. WILD-GEESE, in their migrations, do not fly *pell-mell*, but in a regular figure, in order to cut the air with greater eaſe; for example, in long lines, in the figure of a ≻ or ſome pointed form or letter, as the ancients report that the CRANES aſſumed, in their annual migrations, till their order was broken by ſtorms. WEB-FOOTED.

Strymona ſic gelidum, bruma pellente, relinquunt,
Poturæ te, *Nile*, GRUES, primoque volatu
Effingunt varias, caſu monſtrante, figuras,
Mox ubi percuſſit tenſas NOTUS altior alas,
Confuſos temerè immiſtæ glomerantur in orbes,
Et turbata perit diſperſis *litera* * pennis.

Lucan, lib. v. l. 711.

* Υ Δ Λ.

Of the NUPTIALS, NIDIFICATION, and EGGS of BIRDS.

Most birds are monogamous, or pair, in ſpring fixing on a mate, and keeping conſtant, till the cares of incubation and educating the young brood is paſt. This is the caſe, as far as we know, with all the birds of the firſt, ſecond, fourth, and fifth orders.

Birds that loſe their mates early, aſſociate with others; and Birds that loſe their firſt eggs, will pair and lay again. The male as well as female of ſeveral join alternately in the trouble of incubation, and always in that of nutrition: When the young are hatched, both are buſied in looking out for, and bringing food to the neſtlings; and, at that period, the mates of the melodious tribes, who, before, were perched on ſome ſprig, and by their warbling alleviated the care of the females confined to the neſt, now join in the common duty.

Of the Gallinaceous tribe, the greateſt part are polygamous, at leſt in a tame ſtate; the Pheasant, many of the Grous, the Partridges, and Bustards, are monogamous; of the Grous, the Cock of the wood, and the Black Game aſſemble the females during the ſeaſon of love, by their cries:

Et venerem incertam rapiunt.

The males of polygamous birds neglect their young, and, in ſome caſes, would deſtroy them, if they met with them. The œconomy of the Struthious order, in this reſpect, is obſcure. It is probable that the three ſpecies in the genus Ostrich are polygamous, like the common poultry, for they lay many eggs; the Dodo is ſaid to lay but one.

All

All Waders, or cloven-footed fowl, are monogamous, except the Ruffs; and all with pinnated feet, as far as I know, are alſo monogamous.

The ſwimmers, or web-footed fowl, obſerve the ſame order, as far as can be remarked with any certainty; but many of the Auks aſſemble in the rocks in ſuch numbers, and each individual ſo contiguous, that it is not poſſible to determine their method in this article.

It may be remarked, that the affection of birds to their young, is very violent during the whole time of nutrition, or as long as they continue in a helpleſs ſtate; but ſo ſoon as the brood can fly and ſhift for itſelf, the parents neglect, and even drive it from their haunts, the affection ceaſing with the neceſſity of it: but, during that period,

The mothers nurſe it, and the ſires defend;
The young diſmiſs'd to wander earth, or air,
There ſtops the inſtinct, and there ends the care;
The link diſſolves, each ſeeks a freſh embrace,
Another love ſucceeds, another race.

NIDIFICATION.

The Neſt of a bird is one of thoſe daily miracles, that, from its familiarity, is paſſed over without regard. We ſtare with wonder at things that rarely happen, and neglect the daily operations of nature, that ought firſt to excite our admiration, and clame our attention.

Each bird, after nuptials, prepares a place ſuited to its ſpecies, for the depoſiting its eggs, and ſheltering its little brood: Different

rent genera, and different ſpecies, ſet about the taſk in manners ſuitable to their ſeveral natures; yet every individual of the ſame ſpecies collects the very ſame materials, puts them together in the ſame form, and chuſes the ſame ſort of ſituation for placing this temporary habitation. The young bird of the laſt year, which never ſaw the building of a neſt, directed by a heaven-taught ſagacity, purſues the ſame plan in the ſtructure of it, and ſelects the ſame materials as its parent did before. Birds of the ſame ſpecies, of different and remote countries, do the ſame. The SWALLOWS of *England*, and of the remoter parts of *Germany*, obſerve the ſame order of architecture.

RAPACIOUS. THE neſts of the larger rapacious birds are rude, made of ſticks and bents, but often lined with ſomething ſoft. They generally build in high rocks, ruined towers, and in deſolate places: enemies to the whole feathered creation, they ſeem conſcious of attacks, and ſeek ſolitude. A few build upon the ground.

SHRIKES, the leſt of RAPACIOUS birds, build their neſts in buſhes, with moſs, wool, &c.

PIES. THE order of PIES is very irregular in the ſtructure of their neſts. PARROTS, and, in fact, all birds with two toes forward and two backward (as far as I know) lay their eggs in the hollows of trees. And moſt of this order creep along the bodies of trees, and lodge their eggs alſo within them.

CROWS build in trees: Among them, the neſt of the MAGPIE, compoſed of rude materials, is made with much art, quite covered with thorns, and only a hole left for admittance.

THE neſts of the ORIOLES are contrived with wonderful ſagacity, and are hung at the end of ſome bough, or between the forks

of extreme branches. In *Europe*, only three birds have penſile neſts; the common ORIOLE, the PARUS PENDULINUS, or HANG-NEST TITMOUSE, and one more *. But in the Torrid Zones, where the birds fear the ſearch of the gliding ſerpent and inquiſitive monkey, the inſtances are very frequent, a marvellous inſtinct implanted in them for the preſervation of their young †.

ALL of the GALLINACEOUS and STRUTHIOUS orders lay their eggs on the ground. The OSTRICH is the only exception, among birds, of the want of natural affection: *Which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in the duſt, and forgetteth that the foot may cruſh them, or the wild beaſt may break them.* GALLINACEOUS. STRUTHIOUS.

THE COLUMBINE race makes a moſt artleſs neſt; a few ſticks laid acroſs ſuffice. COLUMBINE.

MOST of the PASSERINE order build their neſts in ſhrubs or buſhes, and ſome in holes of walls, or banks. Several in the Torrid Zone are penſile from the boughs of trees; that of the TAYLOR BIRD ‡, a wondrous inſtance. Some of this order, ſuch as LARKS, and the GOATSUCKER, on the ground. Some SWALLOWS make a curious plaiſter neſt beneath the roofs of houſes; and an *Indian* ſpecies, one of a certain glutinous matter, which are collected as delicate ingredients for ſoups of *Chineſe* epicures. PASSERINE.

MOST of the Cloven-footed Water-fowl, or Waders, lay upon the ground. SPOONBILLS and the COMMON HERON build in trees, and make large neſts with ſticks, &c. STORKS build on churches, or the tops of houſes. WADERS.

COOTS make a great neſt near the water-ſide. COOTS.

* Vide Tour in *Scotland*, 2d Ed. page 101.

† Indian Zool.

‡ The ſame.

GREBES

GREBES. GREBES in the water, a floating neſt, perhaps adhering to ſome neighboring reeds.

WEB-FOOTED. WEB-FOOTED fowl breed either on the ground, as the AVOSET, TERNS, ſome of the GULLS, MERGANSERS, and DUCKS: the laſt pull the down from their breaſts, to make a ſofter and warmer bed for their young. AUKS and GUILLEMOTS lay their eggs on the naked ſhelves of high rocks; PINGUINS in holes under ground: Among the PELICANS, that which gives name to the genus makes its neſt in the deſart, on the ground. SHAGS, ſometimes on trees; CORVORANTS and GANNETS, on high rocks, with ſticks, dried ALGÆ, and other coarſe materials.

EGGS.

RAPACIOUS. RAPACIOUS birds, in general, lay few eggs; EAGLES, and the larger kinds, fewer than the leſſer. The eggs of FALCONS and OWLS are rounder than thoſe of moſt other birds.

PIES. THE order of PIES vary greatly in the number of their eggs.

PARROTS lay only two or three white eggs.

CROWS lay ſix eggs, greeniſh, mottled with duſky.

CUCKOOS, as far as I can learn, two.

WOODPECKERS, WRYNECK, and KINGSFISHER, lay eggs of a moſt clear white and ſemi-tranſparent color. The WOODPECKERS lay ſix, the others more.

THE NUTHATCH lays often in the year, eight at a time, white, ſpotted with brown.

THE HOOPOE lays but two cinerous eggs.

THE CREEPER lays a great number of eggs.

THE HONEYSUCKER, the leſt and moſt defenceleſs of birds, lays but

but two: but Providence wiſely prevents the extinction of the genus, by a ſwiftneſs of flight that eludes every purſuit.

The GALLINACEOUS order, the moſt uſeful of any to mankind, lay the moſt eggs, from eight to twenty; *Benigna circa hoc natura, innocua et eſculenta animalia fœcunda generavit*, is a fine obſervation of Pliny. With exception to the BUSTARD, a bird that hangs between the GALLINACEOUS and the WADERS, which lays only two. GALLINACEOUS.

The COLUMBINE order lays but two white eggs; but the domeſtic kind, breeding almoſt every month, ſupports the remark of the *Roman* naturaliſt.

All of the PASSERINE order lay from four to ſix eggs, except the Titmice and the Wren, which lay fifteen or eighteen, and the Goatſucker, which lays only two. PASSERINE.

The STRUTHIOUS order, which conſiſts but of two genera, diſagree much in the number of eggs: the OSTRICH laying many, as far as fifty; the DODO but one. STRUTHIOUS.

The CLOVEN-FOOTED Water-fowl, or WADERS, lay, in general, four eggs. The CRANE and the NORFOLK PLOVER ſeldom more than two. All thoſe of the SNIPE and PLOVER genus are of a dirty white, or olive, ſpotted with black, and ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed in the holes they lay in. The bird called the LAND RAIL (an ambiguous ſpecies) lays from fifteen to twenty. Of birds with pinnated feet, the COOT lays ſeven or eight eggs, and ſometimes more. GREBES from four to eight, and thoſe white. WADERS.

The WEB-FOOTED, or Swimmers, differ in the number of their eggs. Thoſe which border on the order of Waders, lay few eggs; the AVOSET, two; the FLAMINGO, three; the ALBATROSS, the AUKS, and GUILLEMOTS, lay only one egg apiece: the eggs of WEB-FOOTED.

the two laſt, are of a ſize ſtrangely large in proportion to the bulk of the birds. They are commonly of a pale green color, ſpotted and ſtriped ſo variouſly, that not two are alike; which gives every individual the means of diſtinguiſhing its own, on the naked rock, where ſuch multitudes aſſemble.

DIVERS, only two.

TERNS and GULLS lay about four eggs, of a dirty olive, ſpotted with black.

DUCKS lay from eight to twenty eggs; the eggs of all the genus are of a pale green, or white, and unſpotted.

PINGUINS lay two eggs *; white, and remarkably round.

OF the PELICAN *genus*, the GANNET lays but one egg; the SHAGS, or CORVORANTS, ſix or ſeven, all white; the laſt the moſt oblong of eggs.

A MINUTE account of the Eggs of birds, merits a treatiſe of itſelf, or ſhould follow the deſcription of each ſpecies. This is only meant to ſhew the great conformity nature obſerves in the ſhape and colors of the eggs of congenerous birds; and alſo, that ſhe keeps the ſame uniformity of color in the eggs, as in the plumage of the birds they belong to.

Zinanni publiſhed, at *Venice*, in 1737, a treatiſe on eggs, illuſtrated with accurate figures of 106 eggs. Mr. *Reyger* of *Dantzick* publiſhed, in 1766, a poſthumous work by *Klein*, with 21 plates, elegantly coloured: But much remains for future writers.

* *Penroſe's* Voy. Falkland Iſles, 32.

SYSTEM.

SYSTEM.

CONSIDERING the many ſyſtems that have been offered to the public of late years *, I hope I ſhall not be accuſed of national partiality, in giving the preference to that compoſed by Mr. RAY in 1667, and afterwards publiſhed in 1678. It would be unfair to conceal the writer, from whom our great countryman took the original hint of forming that ſyſtem, which has ſince proved the foundation of all that has been compoſed ſince that period.

IT was a *Frenchman*, BELON of *Mans*, who firſt attempted to range birds according to their natures, and performed great matters, conſidering the unenlightened age he lived in; for his book was publiſhed in 1555. His arrangement of rapacious birds is as judicious as that of the lateſt writers; for his ſecond chapter treats of VULTURES, FALCONS, SHRIKES, and OWLS; in the two next, he paſſes over to the Web-footed Water-fowl, and to the Cloven-footed; in the fifth, he includes the GALLINACEOUS and STRUTHIOUS, but mixes with them the PLOVERS, BUNTINGS, and LARKS; in the ſixth are the PIES, PIGEONS, and THRUSHES; and the ſeventh takes in the reſt of the PASSERINE order.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great defects that every naturaliſt will at once ſee in the arrangement of the leſſer birds of this writer, yet he will obſerve a rectitude of intention in

* By *M. Barrere* of *Perpignan* in 1745, *Mr. Klein* in 1750, *Mr. Moehring* in 1753, *M. Briſſon* in 1760, and by *Linnæus* at different periods. Mr. RAY formed (in conjunction with Mr. WILLUGHBY) his tables of animals, in the winter 1667, for the uſe of Biſhop WILKIN'S *real character*.

general, and a fine notion of ſyſtem, which was left to the following age to mature and bring to perfection. Accordingly, Mr. Ray, and his illuſtrious pupil the Hon. Fra. Willughby, aſſumed the plan; but, with great judgment, flung into their proper ſtations and proper genera, thoſe which Belon had confuſedly mixed together. They formed the great diviſion of Terrestrial and Aquatic birds; they made every ſpecies occupy their proper place, conſulting at once exterior form, and natural habit. They could not bear the affected intervention of aquatic birds in the midſt of terreſtrial birds. They placed the laſt by themſelves, clear and diſtinct from thoſe whoſe haunts and œconomy were ſo different.

Various attempts have been made to alter this ſyſtem of our countrymen. It is a diſagreeable and invidious taſk to expoſe the defects of other methodiſts, who may have, in many reſpects, great merit. I leave that to the peeviſh malignancy of the minute critics; therefore ſhall only acknowlege the ſources from which I draw the materials of the preſent work, and give each their due ſhare of merit.

Mr Ray's general plan is ſo judicious, that to me it ſeems ſcarcely poſſible to make any change in it for the better; yet, notwithſtanding he was in a manner the founder of ſyſtematic Zoology, later diſcoveries have made a few improvements on his labors. My candid friend Linnæus did not take it amiſs, that I, in part, neglected his example; for I permit the Land-fowl to follow one another, undivided by the Water-fowl, the *Grallæ* and *Anſeres* of his ſyſtem; but, in my generical arrangement, I moſt punctually attend to the order he has given in

in his ſeveral diviſions, except in thoſe of his *Anſeres*, and a few of his *Grallæ*. For, after the manner of *M. Briſſon*, I make a diſtinct order of WATER-FOWL with pinnated feet, placing them between the WADERS or CLOVEN-FOOTED Water-fowl and the Web-footed. The OSTRICH, and Land-birds with wings uſeleſs for flight, I place as a diſtinct order. The TRUMPETER *(Pſophia Linnæi)* and the BUSTARDS, I place at the end of the GALLINACEOUS tribe. All are Land-birds. The firſt *multiparous*, like the generality of the GALLINACEOUS tribe; the laſt granivorous, ſwift runners, avoiders of wet-places; and both have bills ſomewhat arched. It muſt be confeſſed, that both have legs naked above the knees; and the laſt, like the WADERS, lay but few eggs. They ſeem ambiguous birds that have affinity with each order; and it is hoped, that each naturaliſt may be indulged the toleration of placing them as ſuits his own opinion. Before I conclude, let me not paſs over the aſſiſtance received in ſome of my definitions from Mr. SCOPOLI, an ornithologiſt of *Carniola*, who, in 1768, favored the world with a moſt elaborate account of the birds that had fallen within his obſervation. Thus, I flatter myſelf, I have given every naturaliſt, I am indebted to, his due.

——— *Miſerum eſt aliorum incumbere famæ.*
Ne collapſa ruant ſubductis tecta Columnis.

TABLE

TABLE of ARRANGEMENT, with the correſpondent ORDERS and GENERA in the SYSTEMA NATURÆ of LINNÆUS.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS. DIV. II. WATER-FOWL.

Diviſion I.	Order I.	Rapacious.	Accipitres LINNÆI.
	II.	Pies.	Picæ.
	III.	Gallinaceous.	Gallinæ.
	IV.	Columbine.	Paſſeres.
	V.	Paſſerine.	Paſſeres.
	VI.	Struthious.	Gallinæ. / Grallæ.
Diviſion II.	Order VII.	Cloven-footed, or Waders.	Grallæ.
	VIII.	Pinnated feet.	Anſeres. / Grallæ.
	IX.	Web-footed.	Anſeres. / Grallæ.

DIV. I.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

1 Vulture	Vultur	3 Owl	Strix
2 Falcon	Falco		

ORDER II.

Order II. PIES.

4 Shrike	Lanius	17 Curucui	Trogon
5 Parrot	Pſittacus	18 Barbet	Bucco
6 Toucan	Ramphaſtos	19 Cuckoo	Cuculus
7 Motmot	Ramphaſtos	20 Wryneck	Junx
8 Hornbill	Buceros	21 Woodpecker	Picus
9 Beefeater	Buphaga	22 Jacamar	Alcedo
10 Ani	Crotophaga	23 Kingsfiſher	Alcedo
11 Wattle		24 Nuthatch	Sitta
12 Crow	Corvus	25 Tody	Todus
13 Roller	Coracias	26 Bee-eater	Merops
14 Oriole	Oriolus	27 Hoopoe	Upupa
15 Grakle	Gracula	28 Creeper	Certhia
16 Paradiſe	Paradiſæa	29 Honeyſucker	Trochilus

Ord. III. GALLINACEOUS.

30 Cock	Phaſianus	35 Pheaſant	Phaſianus
31 Turkey	Meleagris	36 Grous	Tetrao
32 Pintado	Numida	37 Partridge	Tetrao
33 Curaſſo	Crax	38 Trumpeter	Pſophia
34 Peacock	Pavo	39 Buſtard	Otis

Ord. IV. COLUMBINE.

40 Pigeon	Columba

Ord. V. PASSERINE.

41 Stare	Sturnus	49 Flycatcher	Muſcicapa
42 Thruſh	Turdus	50 Lark	Alauda
43 Chatterer	Ampelis	51 Wagtail	Motacilla
44 Coly	Loxia	52 Warblers	Motacilla
45 Groſbeak	Loxia	53 Manakin	Pipra
46 Bunting	Emberiza	54 Titmouſe	Parus
47 Tanager	Tanagra	55 Swallow	Hirundo
48 Finch	Fringilla	56 Goatſucker	Caprimulgus

Ord. VI. STRUTHIOUS.

57 Dodo	Didus	58 Oſtrich	Struthio

DIV. II.

Ord. VII. CLOVEN-FOOTED, or WADERS.

59 Spoonbill	Platalea	68 Sandpiper	Tringa
60 Screamer	Palamedea	69 Plover	Charadrius
61 Jabiru	Myctéria	70 Oyſtercatcher	Hæmatopus
62 Boatbill	Cancroma	71 Jacana	Parra
63 Heron	Ardea	72 Pratincole	Hirundo
64 Umbre	*Scopus Briſſ.*	73 Rail	Rallus
65 Ibis	Tantalus	74 Sheath-Bill	
66 Curlew	Scolopax	75 Gallinule	Fulica
67 Snipe	Scolopax		

Ord. VIII. PINNATED-FEET.

76 Phalarope	Tringa	78 Grebe	Colymbus
77 Coot	Fulica		

Ord. IX. WEB-FOOTED.

79 Avoſet	Recurviroſtra	88 Gull	Larus
80 Courier	*Currira Briſſ.*	89 Petrel	Procellaria
81 Flammant	Phœnicopterus	90 Merganſer	Mergus
82 Albatroſs	Diomedea	91 Duck	Anas
83 Auk	Alca	92 Pinguin	Diomedea
84 Guillemot	Colymbus		Phæton
85 Diver	Colymbus	93 Pelican	Pelicanus
86 Skimmer	Rhyncops	94 Tropic	Phæton
87 Tern	Sterna	95 Darter	Plotus

Explanation of the Figure on the Title-Page.

1 Baſtard wing, *Alula ſpuria.*
2 Leſſer coverts of the wings, *Tectrices primæ.*
3 Greater coverts, *Tectrices ſecundæ.*
4 Quill feathers, *Primores.*
5. Secondary feathers, *Secundariæ.*
6 Tertials.
7 Coverts of the tail, *Uropygium.*
8 Vent feathers, *Criſſum.*
9 Tail feathers, *Rectrices.*

DIV. I. LAND-FOWL.

ORDER I.

RAPACIOUS.

ACCIPITRES *Linnæi.*

I. VULTURE.

Bill, ſtrait, hooked only at the end; edges cultrated, baſe covered with a thin ſkin.

Nostrils, differing in different ſpecies.

Tongue, large and fleſhy.

Head, cheeks, chin, and often neck, either naked or covered only with down or ſhort hairs; the neck retractile.

Claw, often hanging over the breaſt.

Legs and Feet, covered with great ſcales; the firſt joint of the middle toe connected to that of the outmoſt, by a ſtrong membrane.

Claws, large, little hooked, and very blunt.

Insides of the wings covered with down.

EXAMPLE.

King of the Vultures. Bearded and creſted Vultures. Edw. II. CVI. CCXI. Bengal and Secretary Vultures. Latham's *Syn. of Birds.* Pl. 1, 2.

The γυψ of *Ariſtotle*, who mentions two ſpecies.

Vultur of *Linnæus*, genus I. who enumerates VIII ſpecies. The *Vultur* and *Vautour* of *Briſſon*, who deſcribes XII ſpecies. *M. de Buffon* VIII. Mr. *Ray* VIII.

No Vultures north of the *Baltic*, none in *Great Britain*. Various ſpecies in *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, as low as *Terra del Fuego*.

A ſluggiſh, ungenerous race; prey oftener on dead animals, and even putrid carcaſes, than on living creatures. Their ſenſe of ſmelling moſt exquiſite. Collect in flocks from afar; directed to their prey by the ſagacity of their noſtrils. Fly ſlowly and heavily. Are moſt greedy, and voracious to a proverb. Are not timid, for they prey in the midſt of cities, undaunted by mankind.

II. FALCON. BILL, hooked; covered at the baſe with a naked membrane, or cere.

NOSTRILS, ſmall, oval, placed in the cere.

TONGUE, large, fleſhy, and often cleft at the end.

HEAD and NECK, covered with feathers.

LEGS and FEET, ſcaly; middle toe connected, from its firſt joint, to that of the outmoſt, by a ſtrong membrane.

CLAWS, large, much hooked, and very ſharp; that of the outmoſt toe the leſt.

The FEMALE larger and ſtronger than the male.

EXAMPLE. Golden Eagle, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* A. Falcon gentil. *Br. Zool. I. tab.* XXI. Chineſe. E. N. Zealand, F. Latham's *Syn. of Birds.* Pl. 3, 4.

A carnivorous, rapacious race; not gregarious; quick-ſighted: Generally fly high. Build in lofty places; except a few ſpecies which neſtle on the ground.

Eagles and the larger kind of Falcons do not lay more than four eggs; ſome of the leſſer, ſuch as the *Keſtril*, lay ſix or ſeven; the

the Eagles, properly ſo called, ſeldom more than two or three: Drink ſeldom; the juices of their animal-food preventing thirſt. Capable of enduring very long abſtinence. Very long lived. Are clamorous; their note puling and plaintive. Strike their prey with their feet. Their excrements white and fluid. Vomit up the indigeſted hair or feathers of their prey, in form of a round ball. Vary in the color of their plumage at different ages; ſo the ſpecies are often unneceſſarily multiplied by Ornithologiſts. Inhabit every climate.

Mr. *Ray* and *M. Briſſon* ſeparate the Eagles from the Falcons. The firſt has VIII ſpecies of Eagles, and XXV of Falcons or Hawks. The laſt, XV of Eagles, and XXXVII of Falcons. Linnæus, who, with much propriety, places both in one genus, enumerates thirty-two. Mr. *Ray*'s diviſion of the ſluggiſh, and of the more active and generous, a very judicious one.

III. Owl.

Bill, hooked; baſe covered with briſtles; no cere.

Nostrils, oblong.

Tongue, cleft at the end.

Eyes, very large and protuberant, ſurrounded by a circle of feathers.

Head, very large and round; full of feathers.

Ears, large and open.

Outmost Toe, verſatile, or capable of being turned back, ſo as to act with the back toe.

Claws, hooked and ſharp.

Ex.

Eagle Owl, *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXIX. Owls. Latham's *Syn. of Birds.* Pl. 5.

A nocturnal Bird, preys in the evening and by night; often flies along

along the ground in ſearch of prey; carnivorous; quick of hearing; winks in the day; makes a hooting noiſe in the night; ſometimes a ſqueaking. Snores loud. Builds in rocks, in hollow trees, or ruined edifices. Lays not more than five eggs. Inhabits every climate.

Mr. *Ray* divides this genus into two; thoſe with and thoſe without Horns; enumerates III ſpecies with, and VIII without. *M. Briſſon* ſtyles the firſt *Aſio*, and has IX; the other *Strix*, and has XI ſpecies. *Buffon* XV.

ORDER

ORDER II.

PIES.

PICÆ *Linnæi.*

IV. Shirke.

Bill, ſtrait, hooked only at the end; near the end of the upper mandible a ſharp proceſs. No cere.

Nostrils, round, covered with ſtiff briſtles.

Tongue, jagged at the end.

Toes divided to the origin.

Tail cuneiform.

Ex.

Butcher Birds, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* C. I. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXXIII. Carnivorous or inſectivorous; kill ſmall birds by ſtrangling, or by cruſhing their ſkull with their bills, then pull them to pieces, and ſtick the fragments on thorns; do the ſame by inſects. Bold, noiſy, and querulous. Build in low buſhes. Lay ſix eggs.

The genus that connects the rapacious Birds and Pies; agreeing with the firſt in the ſtrength and crookedneſs of the bill, and its predatory life; with the laſt, in the form of the toes, the tongue, and tail. Nearly related to the *Magpie:* The French ſtyle it *Pie-Grieſche.*

Different ſpecies found in the new and old world, and in all climates, except within the *Arctic* circle.

The Butcher Birds or Skrikes of Mr. *Ray*, who deſcribes IV ſpecies. The *Lanius* of Linnæus, who has XXVI ſpecies.

The *Lanius* and *Pie-Griefche* of *Briſſon*, who reckons up XXVI. *Buffon* XIV.

I reject the compound name of *Butcher-Bird*, and retain the old *Engliſh* name of *Shrike*, from the noiſe.

V. PARROT. BILL, hooked from the baſe: Upper mandible moveable.
NOSTRILS, round, placed in the baſe of the bill.
TONGUE, broad, blunt at the end.
HEAD, large; crown flat.
LEGS, ſhort. TOES, two backward, two forward.

EX. Maccaw EDW. CLVIII. Parrot, CLXVI.

Gregarious, clamorous; the wild note loud and harſh. Very docile, imitative of ſounds; imitates the human ſpeech. Climbs by help of the bill and feet. Makes uſe of the feet as hands to convey meat to the mouth, turning the legs outward. Frugivorous: Can crack the hardeſt kernels. Breeds in hollow trees. Makes no neſt: Lays two or three white eggs: Inhabits within the Tropics, *Africa*, *Aſia*, and *America*; a few are found as far North as *Carolina*: and South as the Straits of *Magellan*.

Pſittacus of LINNÆUS, and *Briſſon*, IV. 182. The firſt has XLVII. the laſt XC ſpecies.

VI. TOUCAN. BILL, moſt diſproportionably large; convex and carinated at top, and bending at the end; hollow; very light, ſerrated at the edges.
NOSTRILS, ſmall and round, placed cloſe to the head, and hid in the feathers.
TONGUE, long and narrow, feathered at the edges.
TOES, two forward, and two backward.

Toucans

Toucans Edw. LXIV. CCXXXIX. Ex.

A genus confined to *America*, within the Tropics. Feeds on fruits: Breeds in hollow trees. Is very noiſy; eaſily made tame.

Mr *Ray*, miſled by the name of *Braſilian Pie*, places it with the Magpie. Linnæus calls it *Rhamphaſtos*, a Ῥαμφος, a broad ſword, from the form of its bill, and has VIII ſpecies. *Briſſon*, IV. 407. retains the *Braſilian* name *Toucan*, and has XII ſpecies.

Bill, ſtrong, ſlightly incurvated; ſerrated at the edges. VII. MOTMOT.

Nostrils, covered with feathers.

Tail, cuneiform: The two middle feathers much longer than the others: Near the ends quite deſtitute of webs. The webs at the ends ſubovated.

Toes, three before, one behind; the fore toes cloſely united almoſt their whole length.

Braſilian ſaw-billed Roller. *Edw.* CCCXXVI. Ex.

Inhabits *S. America.*

Ramphaſtos Momota of Linnæus.

Momotus of *Briſſon*, IV. 464. who has II ſpecies. I retain the *Mexican* name in *Fernandez hiſt. av. Nov. Hiſp.* 52.

Great bending Bill, oft-times a large protuberance reſembling another bill on the upper mandible. Edges jagged. VIII. HORN-BILL.

Nostrils, ſmall, round, placed behind the baſe of the bill.

Tongue.

Legs, ſcaly: Toes, three forward, one backward: The middle connected to the outmoſt, as far as the third joint; to the inmoſt, as far as the firſt.

Ex. Several Bills Edw. CCLXXXI. *Wil. orn. tab.* XVII. A ſpecies with a horn pointing forward, and wattles under the chin, engraven in *Moore*'s travels into the inland parts of *Africa*, p. 108. Found in the *Indian* iſlands.

Buceros of Linnæus, a βους an ox, and κερας a horn, from the form of the bill. *Hydrocorax* of *Briſſon*, II. 565, or Water Raven, from its being ſuppoſed to inhabit watry places.

Linnæus has IV ſpecies. *Briſſon* V.

IX. BEEF-EATER. Bill, ſtrong, thick, ſtrait, nearly ſquare. Upper mandible a little protuberant; on the lower, a large angle.

Tongue.

Toes, three before, one behind. The middle connected to the outmoſt as far as the firſt joint.

Ex. Le pique Bœuf. *Briſſon* II. *tab.* XLII.

Inhabits *Senegal*. Only one known ſpecies.

Buphaga of Linnæus and *Briſſon* II. 437. *a* βους an ox, and φαγειν to eat, becauſe it picks holes in the backs of cattle, to get at the *Larvæ* of inſects depoſited there.

X. ANI. Bill, compreſſed, greatly arched, half oval, thin, cultrated at top.

Nostrils, round.

Toes, two backward, two forward.

Ten feathers in the Tail.

Razor-

Razor-bill'd Blackbird. *Cateſby Carol. app.* III. the feet faultily expreſſed. Le Bout de Petun, *Briſſon* IV. *tab.* XVIII. Ex.

Inhabits *South America:* Within the Tropics.

Crotophagus of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon* IV. 177. from Κροτων, becauſe this genus feeds on ticks. Only II ſpecies. Mr. *Ray* places it at the end of the Parrots. I retain the *Braſilian* name *Ani.*

BILL, ſtrong, thick, rounded at top; convex. XI. WATTLE.

NOSTRILS, covered partly above with a flap; and near their ends with a tuft of feathers: On each ſide of the baſe of the bill, a red, thin, fleſhy membrane, or Wattle, of a round form.

TONGUE, truncated, ſplit, ciliated.

TAIL, long and cuneiform.

LEGS and FEET, ſtrong: the firſt carinated behind.

TOES, large; three forward, ~~two~~ backward. CLAWS, great and crooked, eſpecially that of the hind toe.

A non-deſcript genus, as yet diſcovered only in *New Zeland.*

BILL, ſtrong, upper mandible a little convex. Edges cultrated. XII. CROW.

NOSTRILS, covered with briſtles reflected over them.

TONGUE, divided at the end.

TOES, three forward, one backward, the middle joined to the outmoſt as far as the firſt joint.

Royſton Crow, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* D. I. Ex.

Different ſpecies found in every climate: clamorous: promiſcuous feeders: build in trees: lay about ſix eggs.

Corvus of LINNÆUS, who mentions XIX ſpecies.

Briſſon divides this genus into *Coracias,* or the Chough; *Corvus,*

or Crow; *Pica*, or Magpye; *Garrulus*, or Jay; *Nucifraga*, or Nutbreaker; including XXIII ſpecies.

XIII. ROLLER. Bill, ſtrait, bending a little towards the end, edges cultrated.
Nostrils, narrow and naked.
Toes, three forward; divided to thei origin; one backward.

Ex. Blue Jay *Edw.* CCCXXVI. Roller *Br. Zool.* II. *App. Europe, Aſia, Africa*, and the hot parts of *America*. A genus nearly related to the *Crow*. Thence Linnæus calls it *Coracias:* a word of *Ariſtotle*'s, applied only to what we call the *Corniſh Chough*. Κοραξιας Φοινικοραγχος, *Hiſt. an. lib.* IX. *c.* 24.
Coracias of Linnæus, who has VI ſpecies. *Galgulus* of *Briſſon*, who has X ſpecies.

XIV. ORIOLE. Bill, ſtrait, conic, very ſharp pointed, edges cultrated, inclining inwards. Mandibles of equal length.
Nostrils, ſmall, placed at the baſe of the bill, and partly covered.
Tongue, divided at the end.
Toes, three forward, one backward: the middle joined near the baſe to the outmoſt one behind.

Ex. Redwing Starling *Cateſby Carol.* 1. XIII.
In general, inhabitants of *America*.
A numerous race, gregarious, noiſy, frugivorous, granivorous, voracious: often have penſile neſts.
Linnæus enumerates, under the title of *Oriolus*, XX ſpecies, but ſome belong to the *Turdine* or Thruſh kind. *Briſſon* II. 85. calls this genus *Icterus*, and has XXX ſpecies. The genuine *Oriolus* is a Thruſh.

Bill,

XV. GRAKLE.

Bill, convex, thick, compreſſed a little on the ſides, cultrated.
Nostrils, ſmall, near the baſe of the bill; often near the edge.
Tongue, entire; rather ſharp at the end.
Toes, three forward, one backward; the middle connected at the baſe to the outmoſt.
Claws, hooked and ſharp.

Ex.

Mino, Edw. XVII. Chineſe Starling. Edw. XIX.
Inhabits *Aſia* and *America*.
Gracula of Linnæus, VIII ſpecies. *Ictterus*, *Pica*, and *Turdus* of *Briſſon*.
None of Linnæus's ſpecies can be the *Graculus* of *Pliny*, or our Chough. For all his are *Aſiatic*, *African*, or *American*.

XVI. PARADISE.

Bill, ſlightly bending. The baſe covered with velvet-like feathers.
Nostrils, ſmall, and concealed by the feathers.
Tail, conſiſting of ten feathers; two very long naked ſhafts, ſpringing from above the rump.
Legs and Feet, very large and ſtrong; three toes forward, one backward: the middle connected as far as the firſt joint of the exterior.
Claws, large, hooked, and ſharp.

Ex.

Birds of Paradiſe, Edw. CX. CXI.
Floats on the air, and often flies ſwiftly backwards and forwards, like the Swallow; often lights, and perches on trees; feeding on fruits, and even ſmall birds.
Inhabits *New Guinea* and the *Molucca Iſles*. *Paradiſæa* of Linnæus, III ſpecies. *Manucodiata* of *Briſſon* II. 130. only II ſpecies. More ſince diſcovered.

Bill,

XVII. CURUCUI Bill, ſhort, thick, and convex.
Nostrils, covered with ſtiff briſtles.
Tongue.
Toes, two backward, two forward.
Legs, feathered down to the toes.
Tail, conſiſts of twelve feathers.

Ex. Yellow-bellied green Cuckow, Edw. CCCXXXI.
Faſciated Couroucou. *Ind. Zool. tab.* V.
Probably have the manners of the Woodpeckers.
Inhabits *South America*.
Trogon of Linnæus, III ſpecies. The ſame of *Briſſon*, IV. 164. has VI ſpecies. The reaſon for the name *Trogon* ſeems to be, becauſe *Pliny* has ſuch a name after the *Picus*. As the genus is *Braſilian*, I retain the name of the country.

XVIII. BARBET. Bill, ſtrong, ſtrait, bending a little towards the point. Baſe covered with ſtrong briſtles, pointing downwards.
Nostrils, hid in the feathers.
Tongue.
Toes, two backward, two forward, divided to their origin.
Tail, conſiſting of ten weak feathers.

Ex. Yellow Woodpecker, with red ſpots, Edwards, CCCXXXIII.
Inhabits *South America* and the *Indian Iſlands*.
Bucco of Linnæus and *Briſſon* IV. 91. The firſt has I. ſpecies. The laſt V. *Briſſon* ſtyles it *Bucco* from the fulneſs of the cheeks; *Barbu* from its briſtles, a ſort of beard, from which I form the generical name *Barbet*.

XIX. CUCKOO.

Bill, weak, a little bending.
Nostrils, bounded by a ſmall rim.
Tongue, ſhort, pointed.
Toes, two forward, two backward.
Tail, cuneated; conſiſts of ten ſoft feathers.

Ex.

Cuckoo, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* G. G. I. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXXVI.
Inhabits every climate.
Cuculus of Linnæus and *Briſſon*, IV. 104. The one has XXII ſpecies; the other XXVIII.
The κοκκυξ, and *Coccyx* of the *Ancients*, a word formed from the ſound of the *European* ſpecies. *Cuculus* is only uſed in an opprobrious ſenſe.

XX. WRYNECK.

Bill, weak, ſlender, pointed.
Nostrils, large and oval, near the ridge of the bill.
Tongue, very long, cylindric, very ſlender, and terminated by a hard point, miſſile.
Toes, two forward, two backward.
Tail, conſiſting of ten even and ſoft feathers.

Ex.

Wryneck, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* G. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXXVI.
Its manners, *vide Br. Zool.*
Inhabits *Europe* and *Bengal*. Only one ſpecies known. Ιυγξ of *Ariſtotle*, *Jynx* of *Pliny*, Linnæus, and *Briſſon*, vol. iv. 3.

XXI. WOODPECKER.

Bill, ſtrait, ſtrong, angular; cuneated at the end.
Nostrils, covered with briſtles reflected down.
Tongue, very long, ſlender, cylindric, bony, hard, and jagged at the end, miſſile.

Toes,

Toes, two forward, two backward.
Tail, conſiſting of ten hard, ſtiff, ſharp-pointed feathers.

Ex. Woodpeckers, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* E. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXXVII.
The manners, *vide Br. Zool.*
Inhabits all the Continents.
Δρυοκολαπτης or Oak-rapper of *Ariſtotle*, *Picus Martius* of *Pliny*, *Picus* of Linnæus and *Briſſon*, IV. 8. Linnæus has XXI. *Briſſon* XXXI ſpecies.

XXII. JACAMAR Bill, long, ſtrait, ſharp pointed, quadrangular.
Nostrils.
Tongue, ſhort.
Legs, feathered before to the Toes.
Toes, diſpoſed two forward, two backward. The two foremoſt cloſely connected together.

Ex. Jacamiciri Edw. CCCXXXIV.
Inhabits *S. America.*
Alcedo Galbula of Linnæus. *Galbula* of *Briſſon*, IV. 86. who has II ſpecies. I retain his name from the *Braſilian Jacamiciri.*

XXIII. KINGSFISHER. Bill, long, ſtrong, ſtrait, ſharp pointed.
Nostrils, ſmall, and hid in the feathers.
Tongue, ſhort, broad, ſharp pointed.
Legs, ſhort; three toes forward, one backward: three lower joints of the middle toe joined cloſely to thoſe of the outmoſt.

Ex. Kingsfiſher, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* I. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXXVIII. Found in all the quarters of the world. Flies ſwiftly, ſtrong, and direct. All the ſpecies do not haunt rivers, nor prey on fiſh.

fiſh. Ἀλκυων of *Ariſtotle*, the *Halcyon* of *Pliny*, *Alcedo* of LINNÆUS, *Iſpida* of *Briſſon*, IV 471. The firſt gives us XV ſpecies. *Briſſon* XXVI.

XXIV. NUTHATCH.

BILL, ſtrait; on the lower mandible a ſmall angle.
NOSTRILS, ſmall, covered with feathers reflected over them.
TONGUE, ſhort, horny at the end, and jagged.
TOES, three forward, one backward. The middle toe joined cloſely at the baſe to both the outmoſt. Back toe as large as the middle toe.
Its manners, *vide Br. Zool.*

Ex.

Nuthatch *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* H. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXXVIII.
Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, *America*.
Sitta of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon* III. 588. he deſcribes V ſpecies, LINNÆUS II. *Ariſtotle*'s Ϛιτλη not eaſily determinable.

XXV. TODY.

BILL, thin, depreſſed, broad, baſe beſet with briſtles.
NOSTRILS, ſmall.
TONGUE.
TOES, three forward, one backward, connected like thoſe of the Kingsfiſher.

Ex.

Green-ſparrow, EDW. CXXI.

Inhabits the hot parts of *America*.
Todus of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon* IV. 528. who enumerate II ſpecies. The name firſt given it by Dr. *Brown*, I ſuppoſe, from *Todi*, ſmall birds.

XXVI. BEE-EATER.

Bill, quadrangular, a little incurvated, ſharp pointed.
Nostrils, ſmall, placed near the baſe.
Tongue, ſlender.
Toes, three forward, one backward: The three lower joints of the middle toe cloſely joined to thoſe of the outmoſt.

Ex.

Indian Bee-eater, Edw. CLXXXIII.
Feeds on Bees, which it catches in its flight; from which the *Engliſh* name.
Inhabits *Southern Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*.
Merops of Linnæus, *Apiaſter* of *Briſſon*, IV. 532. The firſt has VII ſpecies, the laſt XIII.

XXVII. HOOPOE

Bill, long, ſlender, and bending.
Nostrils, ſmall, placed near the baſe.
Tongue, ſhort, ſagittal.
Toes, three forward, one backward; middle toe cloſely united at the baſe to the outmoſt.

Ex.

Hoopoe, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* L. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XXXIX.
Inhabits *Europe* and *Aſia*.
Upupa of Linnæus. *Upupa* and *Promerops* of *Briſſon*, II 456. 460. Linnæus has III ſpecies. *Briſſon* I of the firſt, V of the laſt.

XXVIII. CREEPER.

Bill, very ſlender, weak, incurvated.
Nostrils, ſmall.
Tongue, not ſo long as the bill; hard, and ſharp at the point.
Toes, three forward, one backward; large back toe, and long hooked claws.

Creeper, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* K. *Br. Zool.* I. XXXIX. According to its name, creeps up and down the trunks and branches of trees, feeding on inſects, their eggs and *larvæ*. Ex.

Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

Certhia of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon*, III. 602. The firſt has XXV ſpecies; the laſt XXXII.

XXIX. HONEY-SUCKER.

BILL, ſlender and weak; in ſome ſtrait, in others incurvated.

NOSTRILS, minute.

TONGUE, very long, formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes; miſſile.

TOES, three forward, one backward.

TAIL, conſiſts of ten feathers.

Long tailed red humming bird, EDW. XXXII. which is the ſort with crooked bills, called by *Briſſon*, *Polytmi*. Ex.

White bellied humming bird, EDW. XXXV. or the kind with ſtrait bills: The *Melliſuga* of *Briſſon*.

Feeds on the ſweet juices of flowers, which it ſucks out with its tubular tongue, hanging in the air on its wings.

Inhabits *America*, eſpecially the warm parts: A numerous genus.

Trochilus of LINNÆUS; *Polytmus* and *Melliſuga* of *Briſſon*. LINNÆUS has XXII ſpecies; *Briſſon* XVI of the *Polytmus*, XX of the *Melliſuga*. The old *Engliſh* name was *Humming-bird*; which I now change to HONEY-SUCKER.

ORDER III.

GALLINACEOUS.

Heavy bodies, ſhort wings, very convex; ſtrong, arched, ſhort bills: The upper mandible ſhutting over the edges of the lower. The fleſh delicate, and of excellent nutriment; ſtrong legs; toes joined at the baſe, as far as the firſt joint, by a ſtrong membrane. Claws broad, formed for ſcratching up the ground. More than twelve feathers in the tail.

Granivorous, ſeminivorous, inſectivorous, ſwift runners, of ſhort flight; often polygamous, very prolific, lay their eggs on the bare ground. Sonorous, querulous, and pugnacious.

Or, with bills ſlightly convex; granivorous, ſeminivorous, inſectivorous; long legs, naked above the knees: The genus that connects the land and the water-fowl. Agreeing with the cloven-footed water-fowl in the length and nakedneſs of the legs, and the fewneſs of its eggs: Diſagreeing in place, food, and form of bill, and number of feathers in the tail.

XXX. COCK.

Bill, very convex, ſhort, and ſtrong.
Nostrils, bodied in a fleſhy ſubſtance.
Tongue, cartilaginous, ſharp, entire.
Head, adorned with a *Comb*, or elevated ſerrated fleſh.
Spurs on the legs.
Tail, conſiſting of fourteen feathers; that of the male, ſickle-ſhaped.

Ex.

To be found in every farm-yard.
Its native country *India* and its iſles.
Domeſticated every where.
Phaſianus of Linnæus, who claſſes it with the Pheaſant, and has VI ſpecies. *Gallus* of *Briſſon*, I. 165. who enumerates V, but they are only varieties.

XXXI. TURKEY.

Bill, convex, ſhort and ſtrong.
Nostrils, open, pointed at one end, lodged in a membrane.
Tongue, ſloped on both ſides towards the end, and pointed.
Head and Neck, covered with a naked tuberoſe fleſh, with a long fleſhy appendage hanging from the baſe of the upper mandible.
Tail, broad, conſiſts of eighteen feathers, extenſible.

Ex.

Unknown to none.
Native of *North America* only: Domeſticated in moſt countries.
Meleagris of Linnæus, and *Gallo-pavo* of *Briſſon*, I. 158. Linnæus has III, *Briſſon* II ſpecies.

Bill,

XXXII. PINTADO.

Bill, convex, ſtrong, and ſhort; at the baſe a carunculated cere, in which the

Nostrils are lodged.

Head and Neck, naked, ſlightly beſet with briſtles.

A Horn, reflected and large, on the head.

Long Pointed Wattles, hanging from the cheeks.

Tail, ſhort, pointing downwards.

Ex.

Too common to need a reference.

Its native place *Africa*.

Numida of Linnæus, who has I. ſpecies. *Meleagris* of *Briſſon*, I. 176. who has likewiſe I. He calls it in French, *La Peintade*, a name I retain.

XXXIII. CURASSO.

Bill, convex, ſtrong, and thick, the baſe covered with a cere, often mounted by a large nob.

Nostrils, ſmall, lodged in the cere.

Head, ſometimes adorned with a creſt of feathers, curling forwards.

Tail, large, ſtrait.

Ex.

Curaſſo, and Cuſhew-bird, Edw. CCXCV.

Inhabits *South America*.

Crax of Linnæus and *Briſſon*, I. 296. But the laſt claſſes them with the Pheaſant, and has VI ſpecies, Linnæus III.

XXXIV. PEACOCK.

Bill, convex, ſtrong, and ſhort.

Nostrils, large.

Head, ſmall, creſted.

Spurs on the legs.

Tail,

Tail, very long, broad, expanſible, conſiſting of a double range of feathers, adorned with rich ocellated ſpots.

Common Peacock, frequent in moſt parts. The Peacock Pheaſant, Edw. LXVII. Ex.

The native place *India*, *Japan*, and *China*.

Pavo of Linnæus, and *Phaſianus* of *Briſſon*, I. 281. who reckons IV ſpecies of Peacocks, Linnæus III.

XXXV. PHEASANT.

Bill, convex, ſhort, and ſtrong.

Nostrils, ſmall.

Tail, very long, cuneiform, bending downwaads.

Painted Pheaſant, Edw. LXVIII.

Inhabits *Aſia* and *South America*.

Phaſianus of Linnæus and *Briſſon* I. 262. who has (including Peacocks and Curaſſoas) XVI ſpecies, Linnæus VI.

XXXVI. GROUS.

Bill, convex, ſtrong, and ſhort.

A naked ſcarlet ſkin above each Eye.

Nostrils, ſmall, and hid in the feathers.

Tongue, pointed at the end.

Legs, ſtrong, feathered to the toes; and ſometimes to the nails. The toes of thoſe with naked feet pectinated on each ſide.

Grous, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* M. 3. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XLIII. Ex.

Inhabits the mountains or woods of *Europe*, northern and eaſtern *Aſia*, and *North America*.

Tetrao

TETRAO *pedibus hirſutis* of LINNÆUS, who has IX ſpecies. *Lagopus* of *Briſſon*, I. 181. who has XII.

XXXVII. PARTRIDGE.

BILL, convex, ſtrong, and ſhort.
No naked ſkin above the EYES.
NOSTRILS, covered above with a callous prominent rim.
LEGS, naked, tetradactylous. *Exception*, two ſpecies of Quails.
TAIL, ſhort.

Ex.

Partridge, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* M. V.
Inhabits the cultivated parts of the world.
TETRAO *pedibus nudis* of LINNÆUS, who has XI ſpecies. *Perdix* of *Briſſon*, who has XXI.

XXXVIII. TRUMPETER.

BILL, ſhort, upper mandible a little convex.
NOSTRILS, oblong, ſunk, and pervious.
TONGUE, cartilaginous, flat, torn, or fringed at the end.
LEGS, naked a little above the knees.
TOES, three before; one ſmall behind, with a round protuberance beneath the hind toe, which is at a ſmall diſtance from the ground.

Ex.

Grus Pſophia, *Pallas ſpicil. faſc.* IV. *tab.* I.
Inhabits *South America*; lives in the woods; feeds on the fruit that fall down. Does not perch. Makes a ſtrong noiſe with its mouth, which it anſwers by a different noiſe from its belly, as if it came from the anus. Lays many eggs.
Pſophia of LINNÆUS, from ψοφεω *ſtrepitum edo*. *Perdix* of *Briſſon*, I. 227. only I. ſpecies. A beautiful ſpecimen in the LEVERIAN *Muſeum*.

BILL

XXXIX. BUSTARD.

Bill, a little convex.
Nostrils, open, oblong.
Tongue, ſloping on each ſide near the end, and pointed.
Legs, long, and naked above the knees.
Toes, only three; no back toe.

Ex.

Bustard, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* IV. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XLIV.
Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *New Holland*.
Otis of Linnæus and *Briſſon*, V. 18. One has IV. the other III ſpecies. *De Buffon*. *Pliny* tells us, that *Otis* was the *Greek* name, that the *Spaniſh* was *Sarda*.

ORDER IV.

COLUMBINE.

BILL, weak, ſlender, ſtrait at the baſe, with a ſoft protuberant ſubſtance, in which the noſtrils are lodged. Tongue, entire: Legs, ſhort, and red: Toes, divided to the origin. Swift and diſtant flight, walking pace. Plaintive note, or *cooing*, peculiar to the order. The male inflates or ſwells up its breaſt in courtſhip. Female, lays but two eggs at a time. Male and female ſit alternately; and feed their young, ejecting the meat out of their ſtomachs into the mouths of the neſtlings. Granivorous, ſeminivorous. The neſt ſimple, in trees, or holes of rocks, or walls.

XL. PIGEON. There is only one genus of this order; it is therefore needleſs to repeat the characters.

Ex. A well known bird.
Inhabits all the Continents.
Columba of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon*, I. 67. LINNÆUS has XL ſpecies, *Briſſon* XLIV.

ORDER

ORDER V.

PASSERINE.

Bodies, from the ſize of a Thruſh, to that of the golden-creſted Wren. The enliveners of the woods and fields; ſprightly, and much in motion; their neſts very artificial; monogamous, baccivorous, granivorous, ſeminivorous, inſectivorous; their uſual pace, hopping; of a few, running. Short flyers, except on their migrations only. All have three Toes before, one behind.

Bill, ſtrait, depreſſed. XLI. STARE.
Nostrils, guarded above by a prominent rim.
Tongue, hard and cloven.
Toes, the middle joined to the outmoſt as far as the firſt joint.

Stare, *Br. Zool. fol tab.* P. II. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XLVI. Ex.
Sturnus of Linnæus and *Briſſon* II. The firſt has V ſpecies, the laſt four.

Bill, ſtrait, obtuſely carinated at top, bending a little at the point, and ſlightly notched near the end of the upper mandible. XLII. THRUSH.
Nostrils, oval and naked.
Tongue, ſlightly jagged at the end.

Toes, the middle joined to the outmoſt as far as the firſt joint; back toe very large.

Ex. Fieldfare, *Br. Zool. fol.* P. II.
Blackbirds, *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XLVII.
Turdus of Linnæus and *Briſſon* II.
Linnæus has XXVIII ſpecies, *Briſſon* LXIV.

XLIII. CHATTERER. Bill, ſtrait, a little convex above, and bending towards the point; near the end of the upper mandible, a ſmall notch on each ſide.
Nostrils, hid in briſtles.
Middle Toe, cloſely connected at the baſe to the ontmoſt.

Ex. The Pompadour, Edw. CCCXLI.
Ampelis of Linnæus (from αμπελος, a vine); becauſe the *Bohemian* Chatterer, the bird he places at the head of this genus, feeds ſometimes on grapes. He reckons VII ſpecies. The *Cotinga* of *Briſſon* II. 339. an *American* name. He has X ſpecies. Inhabits *Europe* and *America*.

XLIV. COLY. Bill, convex above, ſtrait beneath; very ſhort and thick.
Nostrils, ſmall, placed at the baſe, and hid by the feathers.
Tongue, not the length of the bill, laciniated at the end.
Toes, divided to their origin.

Ex. *Le Coliou, Briſſon* III. *part* I. *tab.* XVI. *fig.* 2.
Inhabits *Africa*.
Linnæus includes this among his *Loxiæ*. *Briſſon* III. *part* I. 304. calls it *Colius*.

Bill,

XLV. GROSBEAK.

Bill, ſtrong, and convex above and below, very thick at the baſe.
Nostrils, ſmall and round.
Tongue, as if cut off at the end.

Ex.

Groſbeak, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* U.
Pine Groſbeak, *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XLIX.
Inhabits every Continent.
Loxia of Linnæus including the *Coccothrauſtes* of *Briſſon*, III. part I. 219. the *Colius* 304. the *Pyrrhula* 308. and *Loxia* or Croſs-bill 329. Linnæus has XLVII ſpecies; *Briſſon* in all XXXI. *Loxia* is the proper name of the Croſs-bill, from λοξος, oblique.

XLVI. BUNTING.

Bill, ſtrong, and conic, the ſides of each mandible bending inwards; in the roof of the upper mandible, a hard knob, of uſe to break and comminute hard ſeeds.

Ex.

Bunting, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* W.
Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*.
Emberiza of Linnæus and *Briſſon* III. part I. 257. The firſt has XXIV ſpecies, the laſt XV. The name is derived from *Embritz*, or *Emmeritz*, its *German* name. *Vide Geſner*, *av.* 653.

XLVII. TANAGER.

Bill, conoid, a little inclining towards the point, upper mandible ſlightly ridged, and notched near the end.

Ex.

Red-breaſted Blackbird, Edw. CCLXVII. and greater Bulfinch, LXXXII.
Inhabits *North* and *South America*; moſt numerous in the latter.

Tanagra

Tanagra of LINNÆUS, and *Tangara* of *Briſſon* III. *part* I. 3. LINNÆUS reckons XXIV ſpecies, *Briſſon* XXX.
The name *Tangara* is *Braſilian.*

XLVIII. FINCH. BILL, perfectly conic, ſlender towards the end, and very ſharp pointed.

Goldfinch, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* V.
Sparrows, *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* XLI.
Inhabits all the quarters of the world.
Fringilla of LINNÆUS, who enumerates XXXIX ſpecies. *Paſſer* of *Briſſon* III. part I. 71. who has LXVII ſpecies.

XLIX. FLY-CATCHER. BILL, flatted at the baſe, almoſt triangular, notched at the end of the upper mandible, and beſet with briſtles.
TOES, divided as far as their origin.

EX. Flycatcher, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* P. II.
Inhabits all the quarters of the world.
Muſcicapa of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon*, II. The firſt has XXI ſpecies; the laſt XXXVIII.

L. LARK. BILL, ſtrait, ſlender, bending a little towards the end, ſharp pointed.
NOSTRILS, covered with feathers and briſtles.
TONGUE, cloven at the end.

Toes, divided to the origin; claw of the back toe very long, and either ſtrait, or very little bent.

Larks, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* S. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* LV. Ex.
Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*.
Alauda of Linnæus and *Briſſon* III. part II. 335. Linnæus has XI ſpecies, *Briſſon* XII.

Bill, weak and ſlender. LI. WAGTAIL.
Tongue, lacerated at the end.
Legs, ſlender.
Frequent the ſides of brooks; their tails much in motion; their pace running; ſeldom perch; their neſt on the ground.

Wagtails, *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* LV. Ex.
After the example of *Scopoli*, I ſeparate theſe, the genuine *Motacillæ*, from the other ſoft-bill'd ſmall birds, which he ſtiles *Sylviæ*. They are included among the *Motacillæ* of Linnæus, and *Ficedulæ* of *Briſſon* III. part II. 369.

Bill, ſlender and weak. LII. WARBLERS.
Nostrils, ſmall, ſunk.
Tongue, cloven.
Feet, the exterior toe joined at the under part of the laſt joint to the middle toe.

Red-breaſt, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* S. Ex.

Inhabits

Inhabits all parts of the world, except the *Arctic:* The moſt melodious of the ſmaller *genera:* Inſectivorous, ſeminivorous, delight in woods and buſhes. Their pace hopping. *Motacilla* of LINNÆUS, *Ficedula* of *Briſſon* III. part II. 369. LINNÆUS has XLIX ſpecies, *Briſſon* LXXIII.

LIII. MANAKIN. BILL, ſhort, ſtrong, and hard, ſlightly incurvated.
NOSTRILS, naked.
TONGUE.
TOES, the middle cloſely united with the outmoſt as far as the third joint.
TAIL, ſhort.

Ex Manakins, EDW. CCLXI.
Inhabits *South America* only.
Pipra of LINNÆUS, and *Manacus* of *Briſſon* IV. 442. LINNÆUS enumerates XIII ſpecies, *Briſſon* XIII.
Pipra, a πιπρα, a certain bird, mentioned by *Ariſtotle, hiſt. an. lib.* IX. C. I. *Manacus* from the *Dutch*, *Manakin*, the name they bear in *Surinam*.

LIV. TITMOUSE BILL, ſtrait, a little compreſſed, ſtrong, hard, and ſharp pointed.
NOSTRILS, round, and covered with briſtles reflected over them.
TONGUE, as if cut off at the end, and terminated by three or four briſtles.
TOES, divided to their origin; back toe very large and ſtrong.

Titmice,

Titmice, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* W. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* LVII. a reſtleſs fliting race; moſt prolific; inſectivorous, germinivorous, pugnacious. Ex.

Inhabit *Europe* and *America*.

Parus of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon* III. part II. 539. LINNÆUS has XIV. *Briſſon* XVIII ſpecies. *Parus*, from *Pario*, becauſe it lays many eggs.

BILL, ſhort, broad at the baſe, ſmall at the point, and a little bending. LV. SWALLOW.

NOSTRILS, open.

TONGUE, ſhort, broad, and cloven.

LEGS, ſhort.

TAIL, forked; Wings, long.

Inhabits the univerſe, even as far as *Hudſon's Bay*.

Swallow, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* Q. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* LVIII. Swift, much on wing, inſectivorous, migratory or torpid during winter, twittering, forerunners of ſummer. Ex.

Hirundo of LINNÆUS and *Briſſon* II. 485. LINNÆUS has XII ſpecies, *Briſſon* XVII.

BILL, very ſhort, hooked at the end, and very ſlightly notched near the point. LVI. GOAT-SUCKER.

NOSTRILS, tubular, and a little prominent.

MOUTH, vaſtly wide: On the edges of the upper part, between the bill and the eyes, ſeven ſtiff briſtles.

TONGUE, ſmall, entire at the end.

Legs, ſhort, feathered before as low as the toes.

Toes, joined by a ſtrong membrane as far as the firſt joint. Claw of the middle toe broad-edged and ſerrated.

Tail, conſiſts of ten feathers, and is not forked.

Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*.

Flies by night; inſectivorous, ſonorous, migratory. Has much of the nature of the Swallow.

Ex. Goatſucker, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* R. *Br. Zool.* I. *tab.* LIX. *Caprimulgus* of Linnæus, *Caprimulgus* and *Tette-chévre* of *Briſſon* II. 470. Linnæus has only II ſpecies, *Briſſon* VI. *Caprimulgus* and Αιγοθηλης of the Ancients, from a vulgar notion that they ſucked the teats of Goats.

ORDER VI.

STRUTHIOUS.

Very great and heavy Bodies. Wings, imperfect; very ſmall, and uſeleſs for flight, but aſſiſtant in running. Fleſh coarſe, and hard of digeſtion.

Struthious is a new coined word to expreſs this order; for theſe birds could not be reduced to any of the Linnæan diviſions.

Bill, large, bending inward in the middle of the upper mandible, marked with two oblique ribs, and much hooked at the end. LVII. DODO.

Nostrils, placed obliquely near the edge, in the middle of the bill.

Legs, ſhort, thick, feathered a little below the knees.

Toes, three forward, one backward.

Dodo, Edw. CCXCIV. Ex.

Inhabits the iſles of *France* and *Bourbon*.

Didus of Linnæus, and *Raphus* of *Briſſon*, V. 14. only I. ſpecies.

LVIII. OSTRICH Bill, ſmall, ſloping, a little depreſſed.
Small Wings, unfit for flight.
Legs, long, ſtrong, naked above the knees.

Ex. Oſtrich and Caſſowary, *Wil. Orn.* tab. XXV.
Inhabits *Aſia*, *Africa*, and the lower parts of *South America*.
Struthio of Linnæus and *Briſſon* V. 3. III ſpecies.

DIV. II. WATER-FOWL.

ORDER VII. With CLOVEN FEET.
VIII. With PINNATED FEET.
IX. With WEBBED FEET.

Moſt migratory, ſhifting from climate to climate, from place to place, in order to lay their eggs, and bring up their young in full ſecurity: the thinly inhabited north their principal breeding place; returning at ſtated periods, and, in general, yielding to mankind delicious and wholeſome nutriment. All the *Cloven-footed*, or mere Waders, lay their eggs on the ground. Thoſe with *pinnated feet* form large neſts, either in the water, or near it. From the firſt, we muſt except the *Heron* and the *Night-Heron**, which build in trees.

All the Web-footed fowl either lay their eggs on the ground, or on the ſhelves of lofty cliffs; and none perch, except the Corvorant, Shugg, and one or two ſpecies of Ducks.

* Night Raven, *Raii Syn. av.* 99.

All

All the Cloven-footed Water-fowl have long necks and long legs, naked above the knees, for the convenience of wading in waters in ſearch of their prey. Thoſe that prey on fiſh have ſtrong bills. Thoſe that ſearch for minute inſects, or worms that lurk in mud, have ſlender weak bills, and olfactory nerves of moſt exquiſite ſenſe; for their food is out of ſight.

As the name implies, their toes are divided, ſome to their origin; others have, between the middle toe and outmoſt toe, a ſmall membrane as far as the firſt joint. Others have both the exterior toes connected to the middlemoſt in the ſame manner; and, in a few, thoſe webs reach as far as the ſecond joint; and ſuch are called *Semipalmati*.

Of the Web-footed fowl, the *Flamingo*, the *Avoſetta*, and *Courier*, partake of the nature of both the Cloven and Web-footed orders; having webbed feet, long legs, naked above the knees, and long necks. The other Web-footed Water-fowl being very much on the element, have ſhort legs, placed far behind, and long necks; and, when on land (by reaſon of the ſituation of their legs) an aukward waddling gate.

The make of the Cloven-footed Water-fowl is light, both as to ſkin and bones; that of the Web-footed, ſtrong.

ORDER

ORDER VII.

CLOVEN-FOOTED.

LIX. SPOON-BILL.

Bill, long, broad, flat, and thin, the end widening into a circular form like a ſpoon.
Nostrils, ſmall, placed near the baſe.
Tongue, ſmall and pointed.
Feet, ſemipalmated.

Ex.

Spoon-bill, *Wil. orn. tab.* 52. *Br. Zool.* II. *App.*
Inhabits *Europe*, *South America*, and the *Philippine Iſlands* *.
Breeds in high trees; feeds on fiſh, and water-plants; can ſwim.
Platalea of Linnæus, and *Platea* of *Briſſon* V. 351. Each have III ſpecies.

LX. SCREAMER.

Bill, bending down at the point, with a horn, or with a tuft of feathers erect near the baſe of the bill.
Nostrils, oval.
Tongue.
Toes, divided almoſt to their origin, with a very ſmall membrane between the bottoms of each.

* Voy. de *Sonnerat*, 89.

Ex. Anhima *Marcgrave* 215.
Inhabits *South America*.
Palamedea of LINNÆUS, *Anhima* and *Cariama* of *Briſſon* V. 518.
I call it Screamer, from the violent noiſe it makes. Only two ſpecies.

LXI. JABIRU. BILL, long, and large, both mandibles bending upwards; the upper, triangular.
NOSTRILS, ſmall.
No TONGUE? *Marcgrave*.
TOES, divided.

Ex. Jabiru guacu *Marcgrave* 200. 201.
Inhabits *South America*.
Myctéria of LINNÆUS, from Μυκτης, a ſnout. *Ciconia* of *Briſſon* V. 371. Only one ſpecies.

LXII. BOAT-BILL. BILL, broad, flat, with a keel along the middle, like a boat reverſed.
NOSTRILS, ſmall, lodged in a furrow.
TONGUE.
TOES, divided.

Ex. Tamatia *Marcgrave* 208. 209. *Brown's Zool.* 92. *tab.* XXXVI.
Inhabits *South America*.
Cancroma of LINNÆUS, from their feeding on Crabs, who has II ſpecies; the *Cochlearius* of *Briſſon* V. 206. who has the ſame number.

BILL,

Bill, long, ſtrong, ſharp pointed. LXIII. HERON.
Nostrils, linear.
Tongue, pointed.
Toes, connected as far as the firſt joint by a membrane; back toe large.

Creſted Heron, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* A. Ex.
Female Heron, *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXI.
Inhabits every continent.
Ardea of Linnæus. *Ardea, Ciconia,* and *Balearica* of *Briſſon* V. 361. 391. 511. Linnæus has XXVI ſpecies, *Briſſon* LX.

Bill, ſtrong, thick, ſtrait, compreſſed, the upper mandible compoſed of ſeveral pieces. LXIV. UMBRE.

Brown's Zool. 90. *tab.* XXXV. Ex.
Inhabits *Senegal* and the South of *Africa.*
Scopus of *Briſſon,* who has a ſingle ſpecies. He calls it *Scopus,* from σκια, a ſhade; and *Ombrette* from the general deep brown of its plumage.

Bill, long, thick at the baſe, wholly incurvated. Eyes, lodged in the baſe. LXV. IBIS.
Face, naked.
Nostrils, linear.
Tongue, ſhort and broad.
Toes, connected at the baſe by a membrane.

Ex. Red Curlew *Cateſby Carol.* I. LXXXIV. White-headed *Ibis, Ind. Zool. tab.* X.
Inhabits *Europe, Aſia*, and *America.*
Tantalus of LINNÆUS, *Numenius* of *Briſſon* V. 311. LINNÆUS has VII ſpecies. *Briſſon* mixes them with the genuine Curlews, and has in all XIV.

LXVI. CURLEW. BILL, long, ſlender, incurvated.
FACE, covered with feathers.
NOSTRILS, linear, longitudinal, near the baſe.
TONGUE, ſhort, and ſharp pointed.
TOES, connected as far as the firſt joint by a ſtrong membrane.

Ex. Curlew *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXIII.
Inhabits *Europe, America*, the *Philippine Iſles*, and *New Holland.*
Scolopax of LINNÆUS, *Numenius* of *Briſſon* V. 311. LINNÆUS has IV ſpecies of genuine Curlews.

LXVII. SNIPE. BILL, two inches long and upwards; ſlender, ſtrait, and weak.
NOSTRILS, linear, lodged in a furrow.
TONGUE, pointed, ſlender.
TOES, divided, or very ſlightly connected; back toe very ſmall.

Ex. Woodcock, *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXV.
Inhabits *Europe, Aſia*, and *America.*
Scolopax of LINNÆUS, *Limoſa* and *Scolopax* of *Briſſon* V. 261. 292. LINNÆUS reckons XIV ſpecies, excluſive of the Curlews. *Briſſon* XIII. Woodcock being the name of a ſpecies inhabiting

biting woods, I change it to the more comprehenſive one of *Snipe*, which ſignifies *a long bill*.

LXVIII. SANDPIPER.

Bill, ſtrait, ſlender, and not an inch and a half long.
Nostrils, ſmall.
Tongue, ſlender.
Toes, divided; generally the two outmoſt connected at bottom by a ſmall membrane.

Ex.

Purr *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXI.
Inhabits all the quarters of the world; but in greateſt plenty in the *Northern*.
Tringa of Linnæus; *Vanellus*, *Arenaria*, *Glareola*, and *Tringa* of *Briſſon* V. 94. 132. 141. 177. including XXXV ſpecies.

LXIX. PLOVER.

Bill, ſtrait, as ſhort as the head.
Nostrils, linear.
Tongue.
Toes. Wants the back toe.

Ex.

Dotterel *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXIII.
Charadrius of Linnæus, *Pluvialis* of *Briſſon* V. 43. and *Himantopus* and *Oſtralega* 33. and 38. Linnæus has XII. *Ch. Briſſon* XV. *Pl.* II. *Himan.*

LXX. OYSTER-CATCHER.

Bill, long, compreſſed, the end cuneated.
Nostrils, linear.
Tongue, ſcarce a third the length of the bill.
Toes, only three; the middle joined to the exterior by a ſtrong membrane.

Ex. Sea-Pie, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* D. 2. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXIV.
Inhabits *Europe*, *North America*, and the eaſtern coaſt of *New Holland*. The bill calculated to raiſe limpets, oyſters, and other ſhells from the rocks.
Hæmatopus of LINNÆUS, *Oſtralega* and *L'Huitrier* of *Briſſon* V. 38. Only one ſpecies.

LXXI. JACANA. BILL, ſlender, ſharp pointed; thickeſt towards the end; the baſe carunculated.
NOSTRILS, ſhort, ſub-ovated, placed in the middle of the bill.
TONGUE.
WINGS, armed on the front joint with a ſharp, ſhort ſpur.
TOES, four on each foot, armed with very long and ſtrait ſharp pointed claws.

Ex. Spur-winged Water Hen. EDW. CCCLVII.
Parra of LINNÆUS, *Jacana* of *Briſſon* V. 122. LINNÆUS has has only III. genuine ſpecies, *Briſſon* V. I retain the *Braſilian* name *Jacana*. Is not the *Impios* PARRÆ *recinentis omen* of *Horace*, which was probably ſome ſmall bird. *Vide Pliny*, lib. X. c. 33.

LXXII. PRATINCOLE. BILL, ſhort, ſtrong, ſtrait, hooked at the end.
NOSTRILS, near the baſe, linear, oblique.
TONGUE.
TOES, long, ſlender, baſe of each connected by a very ſmall membrane.
TAIL, forked; twelve feathers.

Pratincola,

Pratincola, *Kramer Auſtr.* 382. Ex.
Inhabits *Southern Europe.*
Pratincola, or inhabitant of meadows, a name given it by Dr. *Kramer*, and adopted by me; placed by LINNÆUS with the *Hirundo*, by *Briſſon* among his *Glareolæ*.

BILL, ſlender, a little compreſſed, and ſlightly incurvated. LXXIII. RAIL.
NOSTRILS, ſmall.
TONGUE, rough at the end.
BODY, much compreſſed.
TAIL, very ſhort.

Water-Rail, *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXV. Ex.
Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*.
Rallus of LINNÆUS, who places it among others very different, ſuch as the Land-Rail, &c. *Briſſon* calls the genus *Rallus*, but mixes with it others of another genus.

BILL, ſtrong, thick, a little convex: upper of the upper mandible lodged in a corneous ſheath. Sometimes elevated and open in front: at other times cloſely applied to the bill; reaching beyond the edges of the mandible. LXXIV. SHEATH-BILL.
NOSTRILS, ſmall: juſt appearing out of the ſheath.
ORBITS, naked, granulated.
WINGS, armed at the ſecond flexure with a hard knob.
LEGS and TOES, thick, gallinaceous. Toes edged with a thick membrane. The middle toe connected to the next by

by a web, as far as the firſt joint. Claws, blunt, guttered below.

Tongue, ſagittal, blunted at the point.

A new genus. Frequents watry places in *New Zeland* and *Statenland.*

LXXV. GALLINULE.

Bill, thick at the baſe, ſloping to the point; the upper mandible reaching far up the forehead, and not corneous.

Body, compreſſed.

Wings, ſhort and concave.

Toes, long, divided to their origin.

Tail, ſhort.

Ex. Water-Hen, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* L. I. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXVII. Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America.*

Fulica of Linnæus, *Gallinula* VI. and *Porphyrio* V. 522. of *Briſſon*, who has III ſpecies of the firſt, and X of the laſt. In Bill and Legs, the *Land-Rail* agrees with this genus; but, with us, differs in its manners, by reſiding in dry places. But, as it migrates at approach of winter, it may, in warmer climates, during the ſeaſon, inhabit fenny tracts, to which the form of its legs are adapted.

ORDER

ORDER VIII.

With PINNATED FEET.

LXXVI. PHALAROPE.

Bill, ſtrait, ſlender.
Nostrils, minute.
Tongue.
Body and Legs, in every reſpect formed like the Sand-piper.
Toes, furniſhed with ſcalloped membranes.

Ex.

Scallop-toe'd Sand-piper, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* E. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXVI.
Its manners, &c. unknown.
Inhabits *Europe* and *North America*.
Linnæus places it among the *Tringæ*; *Briſſon* very judiciouſly forms a new genus, under the name of *Phalaropus*, from the ſcallops on the toes, like the φαλαρὶς, or Coot.

LXXVII. COOT.

Bill, ſhort, ſtrong, thick at the baſe, ſloping to the end; the baſe of the upper mandible riſing far up the forehead; both mandibles of equal length.

Nostrils,

Nostrils, incline to oval, narrow, ſhort.
Tongue.
Body, compreſſed. Wings, ſhort.
Toes, long, furniſhed with broad ſcalloped membranes.
Tail, ſhort.

Ex. Coot, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* F. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXVII.
Inhabits *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*.
Continues much on the water, makes a large neſt of water-plants, lays ſix or ſeven eggs. In winter, ofttimes are ſeen in great flocks on arms of the ſea.
Fulica of Linnæus, and *Briſſon* VI. 23. Linnæus has only II ſpecies, for he mixes other birds with them. *Briſſon* has II.

LXXVIII. GREBE.

Bill, ſtrong, ſlender, ſharp pointed.
Nostrils, linear.
Tongue, ſlightly cloven at the end.
Body, depreſſed. Feathers, thick-ſet, compact, and very ſmooth and gloſſy.
Tail, none. Wings, ſhort.
Legs, placed very far behind, very thin, or much compreſſed; doubly ſerrated behind.
Toes, furniſhed on each ſide with a broad, plain membrane.

Ex. Grebe, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* K. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXVIII.
Congenerous birds, found in moſt countries; north as high as *Hudſon's-Bay*, and ſouth as far as *lat.* 48. 30. and *long.* 58. 7. eaſt.

eaſt *. Linnæus mixes his birds of this genus with web-footed birds, ſuch as *Divers* and *Guillemots*, by the general name of *Colymbi*. *Briſſon* VI. 33. very judiciouſly ſeparates them, and has under the ſame name XI ſpecies.

* *Cook's Voy.* i. 48. *Forſter's* i. 115.

ORDER IX.

WEB-FOOTED.

With LONG LEGS.

LXXIX. AVOSET.

Bill, long, ſlender, very thin, and bending conſiderably upwards.
Nostrils, narrow and pervious.
Tongue, ſhort.
Feet, palmated; the webs deeply ſemilunated between each toe; back toe very ſmall.

Ex.

Avoſetta, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* G. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXX.
Inhabits *Europe*, *North America*, and the weſtern coaſt of *New Holland* *.
Recurviroſtra of Linnæus, *Avoſetta* of *Briſſon* VI. 537. Two ſpecies.

LXXX. COURIER.

Bill, ſhort, ſtrait.
Nostrils.
Tongue.
Legs, long. Thighs, ſhort. Feet, palmated; has a back toe.

* *Dampier*, iii. 85.

Trochilus, *vulgo* Corrira *Aldr. av.* III. 288. *Wil. orn. tab.* LX. Ex.
Inhabits *Italy*.
Corrira of *Briſſon* VI. 542. Only one ſpecies, and that probably never obſerved ſince the days of *Aldrovandus*, who is the only writer who ſeems to have ſeen it.

LXXXI. FLAMMANT.

Bill, thick, large, bending in the middle, forming a ſharp angle, the higher part of the upper mandible carinated; the lower, compreſſed. The edges of the upper mandible ſharply denticulated; of the lower, tranſverſely ſulcated.
Nostrils, covered above with a thin plate, pervious, linearly longitudinal.
Tongue, cartilaginous, and pointed at the end; the middle muſcular, baſe glandular, on the upper part aculeated.
Neck, very long.
Legs and Thighs, of a great length.
Feet, webbed; the webs extend as far as the claws, but are deeply ſemilunated.
Back Toe, very ſmall.

Flamingo, *Cateſby Carol.* I. LXXIII. Ex.
Inhabits *South America*, *Africa*, and rarely the *South* of *Europe*.
Phœnicopterus of Linnæus. Only one ſpecies.

With SHORT LEGS.

LXXXII. ALBATROSS.

Bill, ſtrong, bending in the middle, and hooked at the end of the upper mandible. That of the lower mandible abrupt, and the lower part inclining downwards.

Nostrils, opening forward, and covered with a large convex guard.

Tongue.

Toes, no back toe.

Ex. Albatroſs, Edw. LXXXVIII.

Inhabits the iſlands and ſeas within the Tropics, and as far ſouth as *lat.* 67. 15. *long.* 39. 35. eaſt *. Two or three ſpecies have been added to this genus.

Diomedea exulans of Linnæus, *Albatroſs* of *Briſſon* VI. 127.

LXXXIII. AUK.

Bill, ſtrong, thick, convex, compreſſed.

Nostrils, linear, placed near the edge of the mandible.

Tongue, almoſt as long as the bill.

Toes, no back toe.

Ex. Puffin, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* H.

Great Auk, *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXXI.

Inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*; gregarious in general; lays only one egg; theſe, the *Grebe*, *Divers*, and *Pinguins*, while on land, ſeldom move much.

* *Cook's* Voy. i. 43.

Alca

Alca of LINNÆUS, *Fratercula* and *Alca* of *Briſſon* VI. 81. 85. LINNÆUS has V. ſpecies, *Briſſon* IV. viz. I. of the *Fr.* or *Puffin*, III of the *Alca*, or *Auk*.

BILL, ſlender, ſtrong, pointed, the upper mandible ſlightly bending towards the end; baſe covered with ſhort ſoft feathers. LXXXIV. GUILLEMOT.
NOSTRILS, lodged in a hollow near the baſe.
TONGUE, ſlender, almoſt the length of the bill.
TOES, no back toe.

Guillemot, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* H. 3. Ex.
Leſſer Guillemot, *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXXII.
Inhabits the ſame places with the former, and lays only one egg.
LINNÆUS claſſes this genus with the *Colymbi*. The *Uria* of *Briſſon* VI. 70. who has IV. ſpecies.

BILL, ſtrong, ſtrait, pointed, upper mandible the longeſt; edges of each bending inwards. LXXXV. DIVER.
NOSTRILS, linear; the upper part divided by a ſmall cutaneous appendage.
TONGUE, long and pointed, ſerrated at each ſide near the baſe.
LEGS, very thin and flat.
TOES, the exterior the longeſt; the back toe ſmall, joined to the interior by a ſmall membrane.
TAIL, ſhort; conſiſts of twenty feathers.

Great Northern Diver, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* K. 2. Ex.
Imber, *Br. Zool. vol.* II. *tab.* LXXXIV.
Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*.

Colymbus

Colymbus of Linnæus, and *Mergus* of *Briſſon* VI. 104: The laſt has VI ſpecies. Linnæus mixes with this genus *Grebes* and *Guillemots*.

LXXXVI. SKIMMER. Bill, greatly compreſſed; lower mandible much longer than the upper.
Nostrils, linear and pervious.
Tongue.
Toes, a ſmall back toe.
Tail, a little forked.

Ex. Cutwater, *Cateſby Carol.* I. *tab.* XC.
Inhabits *India* and *America*.
Rynchops of Linnæus. *Rygchopſalia* of *Briſſon* VI. 223. I. ſpecies.
Rynchops, from ῥυγχος, a bill, and κοπτειν, to cut; the upper mandible being as if cut. I call it *Skimmer*, from the manner of its collecting its food with the lower mandible, as it flies along the ſurface of the water.

LXXXVII. TERN Bill, ſtrait, ſlender, pointed.
Nostrils, linear.
Tongue, ſlender and ſharp.
Wings, very long.
Toes, a ſmall back toe.
Tail, forked.

Ex. Great Tern, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* L*.
Little Tern, *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* XC.

Clamorous,

Clamorous, much on the wing, gregarious, lays four eggs on the ground.
Inhabits *Europe*, and *America*, *North* and *South*.
Sterna of LINNÆUS, and *Briſſon* VI. 202. LINNÆUS has VII ſpecies, *Briſſon* the ſame.

LXXXVIII. GULL.

BILL, ſtrong, ſtrait, but bending down at the point; on the under part of the lower mandible an angular prominency.
NOSTRILS, oblong and narrow, placed in the middle of the bill.
TONGUE, a little cloven.
BODY, light; WINGS, long.
LEGS, ſmall, and naked above the knees; back toe ſmall.

Ex.

Great Black and White Gull, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* L.
Winter Mew, *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* LXXXVI.
An univerſal genus; much on the wing, clamorous, hungry, piſcivorous, carnivorous, gregarious; lays four or five eggs, generally on high cliffs.
Larus of LINNÆUS, and *Larus* and *Stercoraria* of *Briſſon* VI. 153. The firſt has XI ſpecies, the laſt XVIII.

LXXXIX. PETREL.

BILL, ſtrait; but hooked at the end.
NOSTRILS, cylindric, tubular.
TONGUE.
LEGS, naked above the knees.
BACK TOE, none; inſtead, a ſharp ſpur pointing downwards.

Ex.

Fulmar, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* M. 2.
Stormy Petrel, *Br. Zool.* IV. *tab.* XCI.

Inhabits

Inhabits all parts of the ocean; but the ſpecies moſt numerous in the high ſouthern latitudes, as the Auks are in the northern. Many have the faculty of ſpurting an oily liquid out of their ſtomachs.

Procellaria of LINNÆUS, *Procellaria* and *Puffinus* of *Briſſon*. LINNÆUS has VI ſpecies, *Briſſon* VII.

XC. MERGANSER. BILL, ſlender, a little depreſſed, furniſhed at the end with a crooked nail. Edges of each mandible very ſharply ſerrated.

NOSTRILS, near the middle of the mandible, ſmall and ſub-ovated.

TONGUE, ſlender.

FEET, the exterior toe longer than the middle.

Ex. Gooſander, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* N *.

Red-breaſted Gooſander, *Br. Zool.* II. XCIII.

Great divers, feed on fiſh.

Mergus of LINNÆUS, and *Merganſer* of *Briſſon*, VI. 230. LINNÆUS has VI ſpecies, *Briſſon* VII. The name, Merganſer, or Diving-Gooſe.

Inhabits the *North* of *Europe*, and *North America*.

XCI. DUCK. BILL, ſtrong, broad, flat, or depreſſed; and commonly furniſhed at the end with a nail. Edges marked with ſharp *Lamellæ*.

NOSTRILS, ſmall, oval.

TONGUE, broad, edges near the baſe fringed.

FEET, middle toe the longeſt.

Ex. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* XCVII.

Found in all climates.

Anas.

Anas of LINNÆUS, who has XLV ſpecies. *Briſſon* divides this genus into *Anſer* and *Anas*; has XVI of the firſt, and XLII of the ſecond.

XCII. PINGUIN.

BILL, ſtrong, ſtrait, bending a little towards the point.
NOSTRILS.
TONGUE, covered with ſtrong ſharp ſpines, pointing backwards.
WINGS, very ſmall, pendulous, uſeleſs for flight; covered with mere flat ſhafts.
BODY, covered with thick ſhort feathers, with broad ſhafts, placed as compactly as ſcales.
LEGS, ſhort and thick, placed quite behind.
TOES, four ſtanding forward; the interior looſe, the reſt webbed.
TAIL, very ſtiff, conſiſting only of broad ſhafts.

EX.

Patagonian Pinguin, *Ph. Tr.* vol. LVIII. 91. tab. V.

Inhabits an iſle near the *Cape* of *Good Hope*, on the coaſts of *New Guinea* *, the iſle of *Deſolation*, ſouth of the *Cape*, the ſouthern parts of *South America*, and the ſeas among the ice as high as *ſouth lat.* 64. 12. *long.* 38. 14. eaſt †. Lives much at ſea. The wings act as fins. On land burrows. Are analogous to Seals.

Diomedea demerſa and *Phaethon demerſus* of LINNÆUS. *Sphenicus* and *Catarractis* of *Briſſon* VI. 96. and 102. I call it PINGUIN, the name firſt given it by the *Dutch* voyagers, a *Pinguedine*.

* Voy. de *Sonnerat*. 179.
† *Cook*'s Voy. i. 38.

XCIII. PELICAN. Bill, long and ſtrait; the end either hooked or ſloping.
Nostrils, either totally wanting, or ſmall, and placed in a furrow, that runs along the ſides of the bill.
Face, naked.
Gullet, naked, and capable of great diſtenſion.
Toes, all four webbed.

Ex. Pelican, Edw. XCII.
Corvorant, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. J.* 1. *Br. Zool.* II. *tab.* CII.
Congenerous birds, inhabit all parts of the globe.
Pelicanus of Linnæus, who has VIII ſpecies. *Briſſon* divides this genus into *Sula*, *Phalarocorax*, and *Onocrotalus*, and forms out of them XII ſpecies, VI. 494. 511. and 519. All feed on fiſh. The *Corvorants* ſit, and often breed in trees.

XCIV. TROPIC. Bill, compreſſed, ſlightly ſloping down. Point ſharp. Under mandible angular.
Nostrils, pervious.
Tongue.
Toes, all four webbed.
Tail, cuneiform: Two middle feathers extending for a vaſt length beyond the others.

Ex. Tropic Bird, Edw. CXLIX.
Inhabits within the *Tropics*. Flies very high.
Phaethon of Linnæus, from the great heighth it aſpires to. *Lepturus* of *Briſſon*, from the ſlenderneſs of its tail, VI. 479.

Bill,

XCV. DARTER.

Bill, long, ſtrait, ſharp pointed.
Nostrils.
Tongue.
Neck, of a great length.
Face and Gullet, covered with feathers.
Toes, all four webbed.

Ex.

Black-bellied *Anhinga*, *Ind. Zool. tab.* XII.
Inhabits *Guinea*, *Ceylon*, and *South America*. Darts out its head either at its food, or at paſſengers that go by; whence the name.
Plotus of Linnæus, *Anhinga* of *Briſſon*, VI. 476.

The intention of giving a plate to every genus of this work, was entirely ſuperſeded by the conſideration of a New Ornithology, undertaken by Mr. *John Latham*, of *Dartford*. In that comprehenſive attempt, every ſpecies of bird will be fully deſcribed; and one or more figures will be given, explanatory of each genus: Mr. *Latham*'s knowlege of the ſubject, and the labor he has beſtowed on it, will doubtleſsly render it worthy of the attention of the public.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

PLATES.

Genus I. Falcon. I.

Crested Hobby.

F. with black head, cheeks, and hind part of neck. Head ſlightly creſted. Back, and coverts of wing, black. Primaries and tail, of the ſame color, marked with numerous bars of white. Throat, white. Breaſt, thighs, and vent, ferruginous. Legs, yellow. Size of the *Engliſh* Hobby.

From *Surinam*. Preſerved in the *Britiſh* Museum.

Genus V. Parrot. II.

White-collared Parrot.

P. with a red bill; blue head, cheeks, and chin; green neck, back, and wings. Neck half ſurrounded with a white collar, paſſing over the upper part towards the throat. Upper part of the breaſt

breaſt of a fine red; the lower, yellow: belly, blue: thighs, yellow and blue: tail, cuneated; yellow beneath.

Inhabits the iſles of the *Eaſt Indies?*

III. Genus XXII. JACAMAR.

CUPREOUS JACAMAR, *fig.* 1.

ALCEDO GALBULA, *Lin. Syſt.* 182.

J. with a black bill: whitiſh throat: head, cheeks, wings, and tail, of a bluiſh green: breaſt, belly, and back, of a variable copper color, very rich and gloſſy.

Varies in ſome reſpects from that figured by Mr. EDWARDS, tab. XXXIII. in having leſs green on the back; ſo probably is of another ſex.

Size of a Lark.

Inhabits *Surinam*, and other parts of *South America*.

IV. Genus XXVIII. CREEPER.

YELLOW-CHEEKED CREEPER.

Cr. with green head, back, wings, and tail: cheeks and throat, deep yellow: breaſt and ſides of a yellowiſh green, marked with bluiſh ſpots: belly, yellow.

Size, inferior by half to the *Engliſh* Creeper.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

Genus XXIII. KINGFISHER. V.

RED-HEADED KINGFISHER.

K. with a red bill; near the baſe of the upper mandible, a white ſpot: head, and upper part of the neck, of an orange red: from each eye, towards the back, extends a purple line, terminating in a white ſpot; and on the inner ſide of that, one of black: chin, white: upper part of the back, a rich blue: the lower, light purple: coverts of wings, black, edged with blue: primaries, black: breaſt and belly, yellowiſh white: back, orange: legs, red.

Size, leſſer than the common Kingfiſher.

Inhabits *India*.

Genus XXV. TODY. VI.

GREEN TODY, *fig.* 1.

TODUS VIRIDIS, *Lin. Syſt.* 178.

T. with head, back, wings, and tail, of a fine green: throat, a rich crimſon: breaſt and belly, of a pale yellow: vent, deeper. Size of a Wren. The Green Sparrow of Mr. *Edwards*, tab. CXX.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, and the hot parts of *America*.

BROWN

BROWN TODY, *fig.* 2.

T. with the whole upper part of a ferriginous brown: the coverts of the wings, croſſed with a duſky bar: lower part of the body, olive, ſpotted with white: tail, ferriginous.

Size, larger than the former.

Inhabits the hot parts of *America*.

VII. Genus XXVI. BEE-EATER.

INDIAN BEE-EATER.

MEROPS VIRIDIS, *Lin. Syſt.* 182.

B. with head, and lower part of neck, of a fine light blue, bounded below by a line of black: a black line paſſes from bill through the eyes to the hind part of the head: hind part of head and neck, of an orange red: upper part of back, coverts of wings, ſecondaries, and tail, green: the middle part of the ſecondaries, of a reddiſh orange: lower part of back, of a light blue: breaſt and belly, of a yellowiſh green: tail, long; two middle feathers two inches longer than the others, and appear like mere ſhafts.

Nearly the ſize of a Redwing Thruſh.

Inhabits *India*.

VIII. Genus XXIX. HONEY-SUCKER.

YELLOW-FRONTED HONEY-SUCKER, *fig.* 1.

H. with a yellow forehead: green body and coverts of wings: black primaries and tail.

PURPLE-

PURPLE-CROWNED HONEY-SUCKER, *fig.* 2.

H. with a purple crown: green throat: rich deep blue collar round the whole lower part of the neck: back, green: wings, and forked tail, of a deep purple.

ORANGE-HEADED HONEY-SUCKER, *fig.* 3.

H. with an orange head: yellow throat and breaſt: deep brown belly and back: purple wings: bright ferruginous tail.

All very minute. Inhabitants of the hot parts of *America*.

Genus XLIII. CHATTERER. IX.

COTINGA.

AMPELIS COTINGA, *Lin. Syſt.* 298.

Ch. with head and upper part of the body, and coverts of wings, of a moſt ſplendid blue, deepeſt on the crown: belly and vent, of the ſame color: under ſide of the neck and breaſt, of a lovely purple: in ſome the breaſt is croſſed with a band of the ſame blue with the upper part: primaries and tail, duſky.

Size of a Stare.

Inhabits *Surinam*, and other hot parts of *South America*.

X. Genus LIII. MANAKIN.

CRESTED MANAKIN, *fig.* 1.

PIPRA RUPICOLA, *Lin. Syſt.* 338.

M. with a whitiſh bill: great round upright creſt, of a fine orange color, croſſed near the end of each feather with a darker line: neck, back, and whole under ſide, of the ſame vivid color. The feathers on the back end ſingularly, as if they had been cut off: and ſome of the feathers on the ſides of the back, are looſe and pointed. The primaries brown, marked with a white line: tail ſhort, partly brown, partly orange.

Size of a Turtle Dove.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN, *fig.* 2.

PIPRA ERYTHROCEPHALA, *Lin. Syſt.* 339.

M. with a rich yellow head: ſcarlet ſhoulders and thighs: black body, wings, and tail.

Size of a Wren.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

XI. Genus LXVI. CURLEW.

PYGMY CURLEW, *fig.* 1.

C. with the head, back, and coverts of the wings, mixed with brown, ferruginous, and white: primaries, duſky, edged with white:

white: breaſt and belly, and rump, white: tail, duſky: the exterior feathers edged with white: bill and legs, black.

Size of a Lark.

Inhabits *Holland*. Sent to me by Doctor L. THEODORE GRONOVIUS.

Genus LXVIII. SANDPIPER. XII.

LITTLE SANDPIPER, *fig.* 2. *Br. Zool.* II. N°. 207.

S. with head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, brown, edged with black, and pale ruſty brown: breaſt and belly, white.

Leſſer than a Hedge Sparrow.

Inhabits *Europe* and *North America*.

Genus XCI. DUCK. XIII.

SPANISH DUCK.

ANAS VINDILA, *Lin. Syſt.* 205.

D. with forehead, cheeks, chin, and hind part of the head, of a ſnowy whiteneſs: crown, black: neck, ſurrounded with a black collar: back and breaſt, bright ferruginous, croſſed with narrow duſky lines: wings, pale brown, without a ſpeculum: belly, whitiſh brown, ſpotted with black: tail, cuneiform, black: legs, bluiſh.

Size of a Wigeon. Whiſtles like one.

Inhabits *Spain* and *Barbary*. Preſented to me by Sir *Hugh Williams*, baronet.

XIV. Genus XCII. PINGUIN.

PATAGONIAN PINGUIN, *Ph. Tr.* Vol. LVIII. 91.

P. with a ſlender bill, ſlightly bending: head, hind and fore part of the neck, duſky: each ſide of the neck marked with a narrow ſtripe of bright yellow, pointing from the head to the breaſt, uniting beneath the dark color of the front of the neck, and fading away into the pure white of breaſt and belly: whole back, of a deep cinereous color, marked with numerous ſmall cærulean ſpots: outſide of wings, black: inſide, white: tail and legs, black.

Length, about three feet three inches. Weight, forty pounds *.

Inhabits *Falkland Iſlands*, *New Georgia*, the iſland of *Deſolation*, (viſited by Captain COOK, in his laſt voyage, ſouth lat. 48 ½. eaſt longitude from *Greenwich* 70.) and *New Guinea*.

The meaſurement of that which I deſcribed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, is faulty, being taken from a ſtuffed ſkin too much diſtended. I correct it here, and add a figure of the bird, taken from life.

* *Forſter*'s Voy. ii. 528. To the places where the *Leonine Seals* are found, p. 535 of my *Hiſt. Quad.* add *Staten-land*, and the iſland of *Deſolation*.

Genus

Genus XCIII. PELECAN. XV.

COMMON PELECAN.

PELECANUS ONOCRATALUS, *Lin. Syſt.* 215.

P. with the head ſlightly creſted: plumage, white, tinged with a fine bloſſom color: the primaries, black: legs and feet, purpliſh: webs, duſky.

Size, ſometimes double that of a Swan: bill, twenty inches long: extent of wings, eleven feet eight, *Engliſh* *.

Inhabits the *Danube*, in its paſſage through *Hungary*: abounds in *Africa* and *Aſia*, in ſeveral parts: numbers about the *Caſpian* ſea; and it is not unknown on lake *Baikal*. Found alſo of a vaſt ſize in *New Holland*.

Genus the ſame. XVI.

FRIGAT PELECAN.

PELECANUS AQUILUS, *Lin. Syſt.* 216.

P. with a ſlender bill, hooked at the end: under the lower mandible, a vaſt naked ſcarlet pouch, like a bladder, extending down the whole front of the neck. The uſes of this pouch to this and the former ſpecies, is to convey food to their young: the common Pelecan, which often breeds in arid deſerts, makes it a vehicle for water for its young brood. Color of the plumage of the male, a deep brown, or chocolate; the coverts of the wings lighteſt, and tinged with ruſt color: the longeſt feather in the tail,

* EDWARDS.

nineteen inches long: the middle, or ſhorteſt, only eight: breaſt of the FEMALE, white.

Length, three feet.

Inhabits *Aſcenſion Iſland*, the *Weſt Indies*, ſome of the *Indian Iſlands*, and *Eaſter Iſland*, in the ſouth ſeas: hovers in the air with the gentle motion of a kite: feeds on fiſh: darts on its prey as the fiſh ſwim near the ſurface, but does not alight on the water: will aſſault other birds, and make them caſt up their prey; and then catch it in the fall *.

* *Dampier. Campeachy* Voy. 25.

ERRATUM.

P. xxvi. l. 31, *for* Pelican, *read* Pelecan.

INDEX.

A — Page

ALBATROSS — 50
Ani — 8
Auk — 50
Avoſet — 48

B

Barbet — 12
Bee-Eater — 16
Beef-Eater — 8
Bill of Birds — i
Boat-Bill — 38
Body of Birds — iii
Bunting — 27
Buſtard — 23

C

Cere — ii
Chatterer — 26
Cloven-footed Water-Fowl, or Waders — 37
Cock — 19
Columbine ORDER — 24
Coly — 26
Coot — 45
Cotinga deſcr. — 63
Courier — 48
Creeper — 16
Crow — 9
Cuckoo — 13
Curaſſo — 20
Curlew — 40
Pygmy — 64
Curucui — 12

D

Darter — 57
Diver — 51
Dodo — 33
Down — ix
Duck — 54
Spaniſh — 65

E

Eggs — xvi

F — Page

Falcon — 2
Feathers — viii
Finch — 28
Flammant — 49
Flight — x
Flycatcher — 28
Frigat Pelecan — 67

G

Gallinaceous ORDER — 18
Gallinule — 44
Goatſucker — 31
Grakle — 11
Grebe — 46
Groſbeak — 27
Grous — 21
Guillemot — 51
Gull — 53

H

Head of Birds — i. ii
Heron — 39
Honey-ſucker — 17
Three Species deſcribed — 62, 63
Hoopoe — 16
Hornbill — 7

I

Jabiru — 38
Jacamar — 14
Jacana — 42
Ibis — 39

K

Kingsfiſher — 14
Red-crowned — 61

L

Lark — 28
Limbs of Birds — iv

M Manakin

INDEX.

	Page
M	
Manakin	30
Golden-headed	64
Creſted	*ib.*
Merganſer	54
Motmot	7
N	
Neſts	xiii
Nidification	*ib.*
Nuptials	xii
Nuthatch	15
O	
Orbits	ii
Oriole	10
Oſtrich	34
Owl	3
Oyſtercatcher	41
P	
Paradiſe	11
Parrot	6
White-collared	59
Partridge	22
Parts, external, of Birds	i
Paſſerine Order	25
Peacock	20
Pelecan	56. 67
Petrel	53
Phalarope	45
Pheaſant	21
Pies, Order of	5
Pigeon	24
Wood	71
Pinguin	55
Patagonian	66
Pinnated Feet	45
Pintado	20
Plover	41
Pratincole	42
R	
Rail	43
Rapacious Order	1
Roller	10
S	
Sandpiper	41
Sandpiper, Little	65
Screamer	37
Secondary Feathers	iv
Sheath-Bill	43
Shrike	5
Skimmer	52
Snipe	40
Spoon-Bill	87
Stare	25
Struthious Order	33
Swallow	31
System	xix
T	
Tail	v
Tanager	27
Tern	52
Tertial Feathers	v
Thruſh	25
Title-Page explained	xxvi
Titmouſe	30
Tody	15
Toucan	6
Tropic	56
Trumpeter	22
Turkey	19
U	
Umbre	39
V	
Vulture	1
W	
Wagtail	29
Wattle	9
Web-footed Fowl	48
Wings	iv
Woodpecker	13
Wryneck	*ib.*

CRESTED HOBBY.

WHITE COLLARED PARROT.

2

IV

1

1. CAPREOWS JACKAMAR 2. YELLOW-CHEEKED-CREEPER

RED-HEADED KING-FISHER.

1

2

1. GREEN TODY. 2. BROWN TODY.

INDIAN BEE EATER.

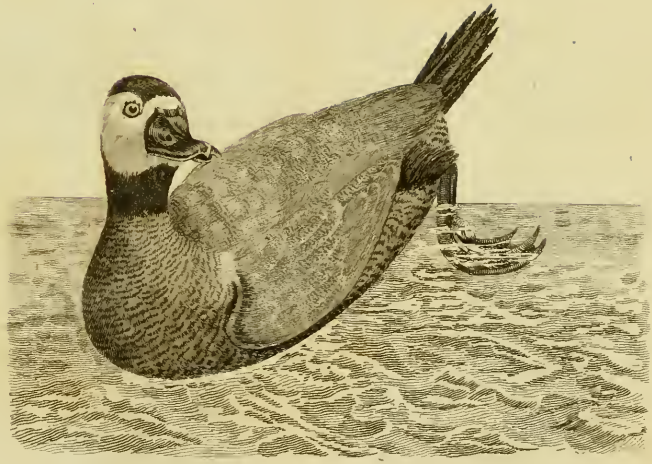
HONEYSUCKERS.

PURPLE CHATTERER.

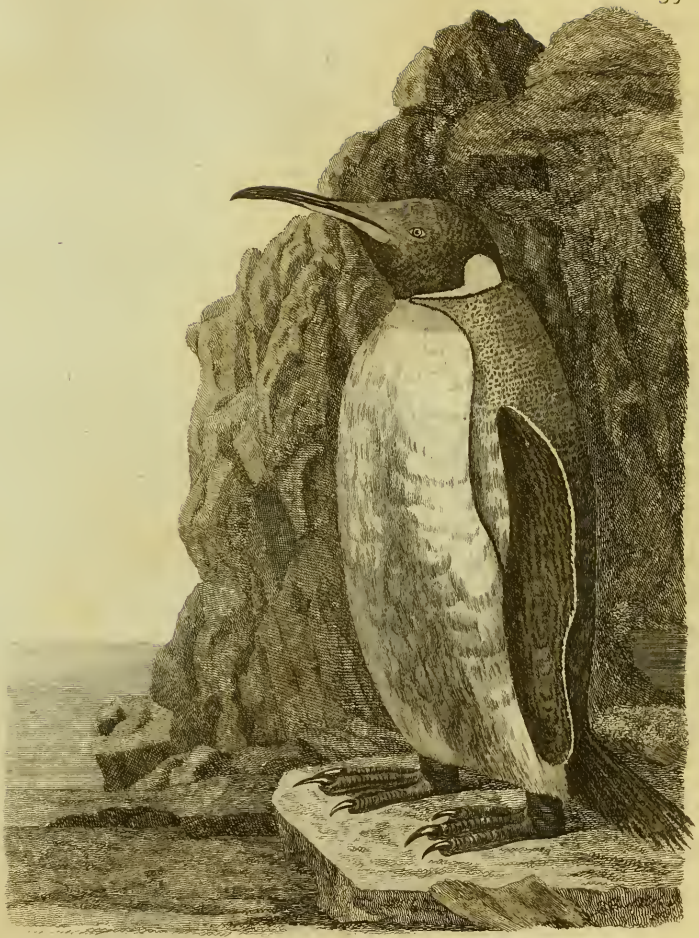
1. Crested Manakin. 2. Golden Headed M

DWARF CURLEW.

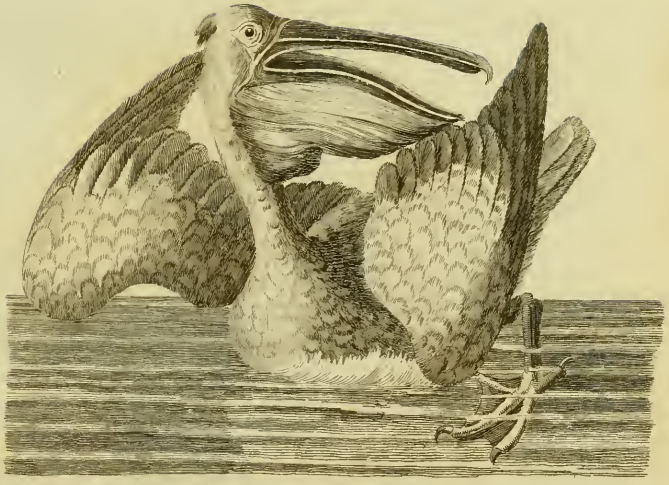
LITTLE SANDPIPER.



SPANISH DUCK.



PATAGONIAN PINGUIN.



PELECAN.

FRIGAT PELECAN.